The New-York Times.

VOL. XV.....NO. 4493. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

The Mexican Question Still Under Discussion in France.

Important Dispatches from the French Government to the United States.

Will the Protracted Occupation of Mexico be Regarded as a Casus Belli?

A CATEGORICAL ANSWER DEMANDED

Opening of the British Parliament on February First.

Further Measures Against the Fenians in Ireland.

Apprehensions of a Hostile Landing at Galway.

Arrival of a Chilian Privateer in the Scheldt.

Spanish Commerce in Danger of Being Swept from the Seas.

Further Details of the War Between Brazil and Paraguay.

HALIFAX, Sunday, Feb. 18.

The Royal mail steamship *Europa*, which left Liverpool at 11 A. M. on the 3d, and Queenstown on the 4th inst., has arrived at this port, with three passengers for Halifax and 25 passengers for Boston.

The *Europa* had heavy weather the first part of the voyage; the last part weather was fair. She sails at midnight for Boston.

Purser BOYD reports, 4th, passed, off Tuskar, British ship *Winchan*, bound west; 16th, lat. 45, lon. 46, *Hibernian*; 17th, lat. 43, lon. 57, steamer supposed to be the *Africa*.

The steamship *City of Baltimore* reached Liverpool at 10:30 P. M. on the 1st inst.

The steamship *Scotia* reached the Mersey on the 2d inst.

The steamship *Arago* arrived at Falmouth, the *Louisiana* at Queenstown, and the *Borussia* at Southampton on the evening of the 2d.

The United States frigate *Colorado*, the flagship of Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH, arrived at Gibraltar Jan. 19, from Nice, and left for Cadiz on the 21st. While at Gibraltar the Admiral was visited by the Governor, Sir RICHARD AVEZY, and lady.

A Lisbon telegram of the 1st reports the arrival of two American war steamers in the Tagus.

FRANCE.

The Mexican Question Still Under Discussion.

The Paris journals actively discuss the Mexican question. The *Constitutionnel* defends the position of the French Government, and is evidently inspired by the Foreign Office. It seeks to dissipate disquiet in the public mind under the publication of the correspondence with the United States.

The *Constitutionnel* says the Imperial Government will never yield to intimidation, and no excitement, whether at home or abroad, will make the Emperor relax in his habitual solicitude for the moral and material interests of the country. The troops from Mexico will return precisely on the conditions mentioned in the speech from the throne, namely, without endangering the French interests we have gone to defend in those distant countries.

The *Constitutionnel* expresses the belief that the Americans will conform to the law of non-intervention, and concludes as follows: "Finally, none of the dark forebodings by which public opinion is sought to be alarmed will be realized. The peace of the world will not be disturbed, and we affirm boldly that the French interests in Mexico will incur no danger."

Le Nord states that M. DE TRAVERNEY, who had left for the United States, is the bearer of dispatches of a very firm character, demanding categorically of the American Government whether it means to regard a protracted occupation of Mexico as a *casus belli*.

The *Moniteur*, in reference to the publication of the debates of the Senate and the Corps Legislatif, says if the Press should fall into the excesses which formerly aimed at the dignity of the public powers and the respect due them, the Administration would exercise the right conferred on it by law.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in cash of 3,600,000 francs. Bourse firm; Rentes, 68fr. 95c.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Opening of Parliament.

Parliament was opened by Royal commission on the 1st.

The Lord Chancellor stated to the assembled members of both Houses that as soon as the members were all sworn, Her Majesty would communicate the causes for calling Parliament together.

In the House of Commons Mr. DENISON was re-elected Speaker without opposition, his conduct in the chair being warmly eulogized by the leaders on both sides of the House.

Tributes to the memory of PALMERSTON were paid by the Speaker, GLADSTONE and DISRAELI.

Formal proceedings, swearing of members, &c., were proceeding, and would be completed by the 6th, in time for the delivery of the Queen's speech.

The Fenians.

The Dublin *Gazette* publishes a proclamation placing the County of Kilkenny, ports of Armagh, Queens and South Counties, under the operation of the Peace Preservation Act.

A deputation from Galway has waited on the Lord Lieutenant to petition for a military force at Galway to guard against a possible hostile landing at that port. Lord WODEHOUSE expressed disbelief in any such landing, but promised to represent the matter to the Government.

The Dublin police on the 1st, seized in the building formerly used as a stable, in Longford Lane, nearly 200 pikes and about 300 incomplete pike handles. Small seizures of arms are also reported in private houses.

An influential meeting was held in Dublin on the 1st. The Marquis DOWNSHUE presided. Resolutions were passed declaring that the Fenian conspiracy had produced a feeling of well-founded alarm, and it was the duty of the Government to use the most effective measures to crush it, and afford full protection to loyal and well-disposed citizens. Another resolution calls on the Government to increase the military force in Ireland. Both were passed unanimously.

On the evening of the 31st ult., during the progress of the Lord Lieutenant's drawing-room, several troops of cavalry were placed in various parts of the city, military paraded the streets, and the pickets were doubled. The Fenians, however, did not assemble, as was expected, and the crowd at the Castle gates during the drawing-room was peaceable.

The Commission for the trial of the Fenians was adjourned on the 2d until the 19th.

Another batch of 500 soldiers passed through Liverpool on the 2d for Dublin.

Miscellaneous.

GENEROUS INCREASE OF THE PEABODY FUND.

The London *Times* announces, in the most eulogistic terms, that Mr. PEABODY has increased his previous munificent donation for the benefit of the London poor by another £100,000, making a total of £250,000. The *Times* is unable to find adequate terms to express its acknowledgement of the noble act of charity, and says the amount of the gift, though not perhaps its most admirable characteristic, is of itself sufficient to render any expression of gratitude insignificant. It is probably the least splendid act of munificence on record.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The cattle plague returns for the week ending Jan. 27 show the number attacked to be nearly 12,000, against 10,000 the previous week.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Sir ROBERT LEIGHTON having declined the presidency of the Royal Academy, Mr. FRANCIS GRANT was elected President.

SPAIN.

The Ministry had presented a bill to Congress subjecting the Press and political associations to very stringent regulations.

Gen. PRIM had arrived at Lisbon, and was a guest of Marquis NIMA.

The Chilian privateer *Independencia* arrives in the Scheldt on the 2d.

The Spanish mail steamer from Cadiz on the 1st, for Havana, sailed under escort of a frigate.

It is stated that the Catalone deputies to Congress will call on the Government to issue letters-of-marque against Chilian vessels.

The London *Times* remarks that Spain tenaciously refused to accept the declaration of Congress of Paris in favor of abolishing privateering, and now that weapon is turned against her. A very short time will enable the Chilian Government to commission such a fleet of privateers that Spanish commerce will be impossible, and even vessels of war will be in danger of being captured singly. The *Times* thinks another and more vigorous diplomatic effort should be made at mediation.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor and Empress received at Pesth, on the 1st, a deputation from both Hungarian Chambers. The Empress, replying in Hungarian, expressed her joy at appearing by the side of the Emperor in the centre of Hungary. She hoped the confidence that both reposed in Hungary would be responded to, not by words only, but by acts. Their duty was to keep in view not only the welfare of Hungary, but of the whole realm.

The Croatian Diet agreed to consult with the Hungarian Diet for a union of Crotia with Hungary.

THE WAR IN PARAGUAY.

The Brazil mails reached England Feb. 2. The Allied army, under President MITRE, was expected to enter Paraguay. The Brazilians were daily sending recruits to the River Plate. The army in Corrientes numbers 40,000. The Paraguayan army is concentrated at Pasolepetres, awaiting the approach of the enemy. A battle was considered imminent.

The state of the Argentine provinces was satisfactory.

The markets are crowded with wool, and prices have considerably declined in consequence of the stringency of the money market.

Small-pox, fever, &c., have been very destructive among the Paraguayan troops and the Allied army.

It is understood the allies will listen to no proposals for peace, the fundamental basis of which is not the expulsion of LOPEZ from Paraguay.

A rupture had occurred between the Montevideo Government and the Chilian Envoy. The latter's exequatur was cancelled.

INDIA.

BOMBAY, Saturday, Jan. 27.

Cotton dull but firm. Manchester goods flat. Cotton shipments during a fortnight, 100,000 bales. Freights to Liverpool, 40s. Exchange 2s. 2d.

CALCUTTA, Friday, Jan. 26.

Exchange, 2s. 2d. Freights 40s.

SHANGHAI, Tuesday, Jan. 9.

Tea firm. Silk steady. Exchange 6s. 3½d.

CANTON, Monday, Jan. 15.

Exchange 4s. 6½d.

MELBOURNE, Tuesday, Dec. 26.

The gold shipments of the month were 85,250 ounces to England and 48,000 to India.

Cape of Good Hope mails to Dec. 29 have been received. The news is unimportant.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

There was a little feeling at the Stock Exchange on the 2d. Consols recovered about ¼ per cent., and most other securities participated in the improvement. The discount market was unchanged; the rate remains at 8 per cent.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 2.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of Cotton for the week at 49,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and 12,000 to exporters. The market opened flat, and declined ¼d. for American and ⅛c. @1d. for other descriptions, closing steadier. The authorized quotations are as follows: Orleans, 12¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d.; Fair Mobiles, 12¾d.; Middling Mobiles, 12¼d.; Fair Uplands, 12¾d.; Middling, 12¼d. The sales on Friday were 10,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed firmer, particularly for American. The stock in port is estimated at 418,000 bales, of which 186,000 are American.

STATE OF TRADE.

The Manchester market is buoyant and prices firmer. BREADSTUFFS tend downward and slightly lower. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NAIM & Co., report: FLOUR heavy and 1s. lower. WHEAT very dull and 2d. lower; Red Winter 10s. 2d.@10s. 5d. CORN dull; Mixed 30s. 6d.@30s. 9d. PROVISIONS firm. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and GORDON, BRUCE & Co., report: BEEF steady. PORK firm. BACON still advancing. LARD has again upward, and prices 2s.@4s. higher; sales at 69s.@70s. for choice. BUTTER dull and easier. CHEESE firmer. TALLOW nominally 1s.@1s. 6d. lower.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 3—Evening.

The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes dull at 34s.@35s. for Pots and 36s. for Pearls. Sugar dull, and quotations barely maintained. Coffee quiet and steady. Rice quiet. Linseed tends upward and prices higher. Linseed Oil quiet at 32s. 6d. Rosin—Small sales at 15s. 1d.@13s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine dull but steady.

BOULT, ENGLISH & CO. report PETROLEUM quiet and easier: sales at 2s. 3d.@2s. 4d. for Refined.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING'S circular reports WHEAT tending downward. IRON quiet at £6 15s.@£7 for rails and bars and £7s. for Scotch Pig. SUGAR easier. COFFEE firm. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet. PETROLEUM quiet at 2s. 9d.@2s. 9½d. for Refined. TALLOW firmer; sales at 46s. 3d. LINSEED CAKES firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Friday at 89¾@89¾ for money; U. S. 5-20s, 86¼@86¾; Illinois Central shares, 74¾@75; Erie Railway shares, 53@53¾, ex a dividend.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £94,750.

Latest Via Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 3—Evening.

COTTON—Sales to-day of 8,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. Market quiet but steady.

BREADSTUFFS dull.

PROVISIONS quiet and steady.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 3—Evening.

Consols for money, 89¾@89; U. S. 5-20s, 86¾; Illinois Central shares, 74¾@75¾; Erie, 53¾, extra dividend.

The trade were closed to-day, but closed easier. The discount market is unchanged.

Ocean Steamers.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, Feb. 18—11 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamship *Belgian*, which left Liverpool on the 1st and Londonderry on the 2d.

The steamship *Damascus*, Capt. WATTS, sailed at 1:30 this morning for Liverpool.

Wind S. S. E.; thermometer 38; clear and bright.

THE RIO GRANDE.

The Liberals Under Cortinas Defeated—Murder and Robbery the Order of the Day—The Minister of Juarez Gone Over to Maximilian—Gen. Wright's Bearer of Dispatches Murdered.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 17.

The *Times'* Brownsville letter reports a fight between CANALES and CORTINAS, in which the latter was worsted.

Murder and robbery are the order of the day on the Rio Grande. Much terror prevails.

All persons now cross from Matamoras to Brownsville without horses.

ESCOBEDO has not taken Monterey, but hovers around it capturing and robbing all travelers. The French troops have left Monterey on account of the jealousy of the Mexican troops.

Gen. NEGRETE was still at Brownsville

MANUEL RUIZ, the Juarez Minister, has gone over to MAXIMILIAN. He denounces JAUREZ as a usurper.

Gen. VIDAURRI died at Monterey.

Propositions have been made to MAXIMILIAN to build a railroad on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Sergt. NATHANIEL WINSLOW, of the Fourth United States Cavalry, was murdered below Brownsville while carrying dispatches about the Bagdad affair from Gen. WRIGHT to Clarksville.

Mr. HARMON F. BARGLEBTER, of Hamburgh, a bookkeeper of the important firm of DRAKON, ATTLIN & Co., of Matamoras, was murdered below Brownsville while on the *Clarksville* to testify in the Bagdad investigation. He was lassoed and beaten to death.

The Bagdad Investigation—Report of the Commission—Farewell Order of Gen. Weitzel—Correspondence with Cortinas.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Times.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Monday, Feb. 5.

The following is a brief synopsis of the proceedings of a Military Commission, convened at Brazos Santiago, Texas, by order of Major-Gen. G. WEITZEL, Commandant of the District of the Rio Grande. The commission was composed of the following-named officers: Brevet Major-Gen. W. T. CLARK, Commanding 3d Div, 25th A. C.; Col. R. M. HALL, 38th U. S. C. Troops; Major EDWARD F. WILSON, 2d U. S. Cavalry; Capt. JESSE W. LEE, 38th U. S. C. Troops, and A. A. I. G. 3d Div. 25th A. C.

All of the above-named officers are well known for their integrity of character, and their standing as officers and gentlemen is in every respect unimpeachable.

We have, therefore, every reason to believe that they gave the testimony and evidence adduced before them all due weight and a full and impartial hearing.

In pursuance of the order, the Commission met on the 26th ult., and were in session seven days, ending on the 31st ult., and after examination of some twelve witnesses and a diligent and careful investigation of the affair, reported as follows, viz.:

1. That they have employed every means in their power to procure the presence of persons acquainted with the case before them for investigation, sending notices for that purpose to Clarksville, Brownsville, White Ranche, Texas, and Bagdad, Mexico.

2. That the presence of but two residents of Mexico has been secured, notwithstanding every encouragement and facility have been offered to all parties interested to give their testimony.

3. That the attack on Bagdad, Mexico, was inaugurated and carried out by one E. CLAY CRAWFORD, representing himself to be a Major-General in the Liberal service, and his party, by and with his consent, and under his direction, consisting of one REED, styling himself Col. REED, of the Liberal army of Mexico, and also representing himself to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fortieth U. S. C. T.; one SEARS, *alias* Major SEARS; one LAMBERTSON; one SHAW; one McDONALD, and other adventurers, who were induced by hope of reward to follow these men in this enterprise.

That several soldiers of United States troops, whose names the commission have been unable to learn, induced by the parties above named, did, in violation of orders, proceed to Bagdad, participated in the capture of the place, that these men were at the time in the pay and under the control of REED, SEARS and parties above mentioned, that these soldiers were absent without the knowledge or consent of any officer of the United States, and that every means in the power of those in authority was used to prevent the soldiers from engaging in the affair.

4. That every precaution within the power of the Government was used to prevent the carrying away or destruction of property captured at Bagdad; that all goods, wares or merchandise were immediately seized by the Custom-house officers, with the help of the military authorities; that all property illegally brought to this side by any person, was place under guard, and held for the proper claimants.

5. That the officers of the United States Government did not only discountenance and disapprove of any employment of troops for the purpose of making an assault on Bagdad, but that they unconditionally refused to give any aid or encouragement to the matter, nor have the Commission been able to implicate any officer of the United States Government in the affair.

6. That the Revenue officer showed the greatest diligence in his endeavors to protect the revenue, and preserve, by the assistance of the military authorities, the strictest neutrality.

7. That the presence of United States troops in Bagdad, after the capture by these unauthorized parties, alone prevented promiscuous pillaging, and that these troops alone maintained proper order and discipline, affording every security to person and property.

8th. That upon the urgent request of the proper authorities of the Republic of Mexico, United States troops were sent to Bagdad to restore tranquility, preserve order, and prevent outrage; and that the United States Government was in no other manner concerned in affairs at that place.

The One Hundred and Eighteenth United States Colored Troops, whose muster out was ordered to be suspended on account of the implication of some of the officers and men in the Bagdad affair, have received orders to go on with the muster out, on the strength of the findings of the commission which recently investigated the affair.

Gen. WRIGHT, commanding the Department of Texas, has returned to Brownsville and established his headquarters at that place until further orders. It seems to have been deemed advisable by Gen. SHERIDAN, in view of the recent complications, to leave so important a point under the sole command of a colonel. Col. LEWIS G. BROWN, of the Eleventh U. S. C. T., now commands the District of the Rio Grande, being the senior officer in the command.

Maj.-Gen. WEITZEL having been relieved and mustered out of the volunteer services by the late order from the War Department, leaves us to-day with the regrets of all classes of the community, and especially his Corps, the Twenty-fifth, as does also Maj.-Gen. GILES A. SMITH, U. S. Vols. It is the general impression that the troops on the line of the Rio Grande will be soon reduced to one brigade of white troops and a division of colored.

FROM THE AMERICAN EMPIRE.

The Imperial City of Matamoras has a new sensation, in the arrival, on the 2d inst., of that distinguished personage, Mr. J. P. HUBBARD, aid-de-camp to the Emperor, bringing with him something which pleased the merchants and those parties who have been, for the past twelve months, forced to loan the Imperial authorities of Matamoras the needful, (if the truth be told,) more than the presence of any person high in the graces of his Majesty, or however near the person of the Emperor.

It was in the shape of $75,000, which will serve to run the machine about six weeks.

It also seems that the drafts of Gen. MEJIA, which he gave when he made the recent forced loans, have been promptly honored at Vera Cruz.

Gen. CORTINAS and his followers are still lurking in the vicinity, and it is generally believed that his miscreants are the bloody authors of the numerous outrages and murders, robberies, &c., committed within the past two weeks.

CORTINA himself is at his rancho, nine miles above Matamoras, Mexico, but most of his band are prowling around between this place and Clarksville, seeking whom they may attack successfully, and woe be to the solitary traveler on the roads along the frontier.

FAREWELL ORDER OF GEN. WEITZEL.

HEADQUARTERS, TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
IN THE FIELD, TEXAS, Jan. 31, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.—The undersigned hereby relinquishes command of this corps to Col. LEWIS G. BROWN, One Hundred and Seventeenth United States Colored Troops, the senior officer present in this district not ordered to be mustered out.

Although but few of the regiments that belonged to this corps when it was first organized now remain, the undersigned desires to bid these, as he has already done those that have left the service, an affectionate farewell.

Although this corps was the youngest in the service, and did not have as many opportunities as others to distinguish itself, it has always done what it was ordered to do—and of this we should all feel proud.

Its organization was an experiment which has proved a perfect success. The conduct of its soldiers has been such as to draw praise from persons most prejudiced against color, and there is no record which should give the colored race more pride than that left by the Twenty-fifth Corps.

G. WEITZEL,
Major-General Commanding.

Correspondence Between Provost-Marshal General Ayres and Cortinas.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE RIO GRANDE,
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL,
BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, Jan. 31, 1866.

Gen. John N. Cortinas, in Tahuacha:

SIR—I am sorry to hear that a party of armed men, belonging to your brigade, have taken prisoner on American soil, Mr. HERMAN BURGMEISTER, agent of the house of DROUYA & Co., Matamoras.

You ought to know perfectly well that you have no right whatever to take prisoners of any nationality on United States territory, and if the above statement is correct, you will do me the favor to place the said gentleman immediately at liberty.

You will also be kind enough to allow the officer bearing this present to search your camp, as I have heard that many articles stolen from the neighborhood of Brownsville, are to be found there.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) HENRY AYRES,
Brev. Capt. Sig. Corps, U. S. A.,
Acting Prov.-Mar. General.

LETTER FROM GEN. CORTINAS.

CAMP IN TEHUACHA, Feb. 1, 1866.

Capt. Henry Ayres, Provost-Marshal-General:

I was really astonished to hear of your being informed that I, or some party belonging to my command, had taken prisoner, on the Territory of Texas, Mr. HERMAN BURGMEISTER.

This charge is absolutely false; so is that that any goods stolen from the neighborhood of Brownsville are to be found in my camp. I am willing that you or any of the superior authorities on that side should come and search my camp whenever they see proper to do so. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
JUAN N. CORTINAS.

HAVANA.

The Carnival—Only Two Murders Reported—The Report of Mr. Seward's Visiting an Aid-de-Camp of Maximilians Pronounced Incorrect.

HAVANA, Monday, Feb. 12.

The steamer *Manhattan* arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz. She brings no news of interest.

The French steam transport *Jura* arrived here on the 8th inst., with troops on their way to France.

Yesterday was the first day of the carnival, the festivities of which have been declining from year to year. Owing to the number of assassinations last year the Governmont has prohibited the wearing of masks by pedestrians on the street, but two murders last night are reported.

I am duly authorised to state that the statement in the New-York *World* of the 30th ult., in regard to Mr. SEWARD's visit to an Aid-de-Camp of MAXIMILIAN at the Hotel de Ingletens is untrue in every particular, except that Mr. SEWARD did make a call at that hotel, but it was to return the call of Gen. ANDREW PORTER, who is still at that hotel. No Aid-de-Camp of MAXIMILIAN is known to be at present in Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Collision Between a Steamer and Gunboat—Shipping Intelligence.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 17.

The steamer *Blue Wing* collided with the gunboat *Cowslip* at Regor, and the former was sunk. No lives were lost.

Arrived steamers *R. R. Cuyler* and *Montgomery*, from New-York; *Concordia*, from Boston.

Sailed, *Neshannock* and *Alabama*, for New-York; *Cassandria* and *Kensington*, for Boston.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

A Graphic but Not Flattering Picture of Society.

THE FREEDMEN CONTENTED AND AT WORK

The Course Pursued by General Gregory.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GALVESTON, Saturday, Feb. 3, 1866.

This is the commercial capital of the Lone Star dominions, and the city where they shoot cross-eyed men and red-headed women at sight, where they used to draw and quarter a Dutchmen, scheme for emigration, and eat pork until you can feel the bristles. The real old Galvestonians—that is, the F. F. Gs.—wear long hair like crazy poets, soap their greasy locks and the ends of their dismally thin moustaches, and look daggers at intellectual people. They drink whisky that will kill at twelve paces, go home blind drunk every night and get up ditto every morning. The full programme of a high-toned ranger is to get full of bad whisky, lick some small boy, fire off his revolver three or four times, kill a Mexican, and beat his wife, and d—n the Yankees—this last being set to music. The war hasn't improved this class much: and the best place for a stranger to keep is in the house. Not a night has passed for a month but what some poor fellow has been found murdered the next morning. Three murderers took a poor hack-driver out on the beach a few nights ago and cut his throat for five dollars.

Before the war Galveston had about nine thousand inhabitants—now it has full fourteen thousand, of which at least two thousand are murderers, vagabonds and thieves. The state of society is most unhealthy I can assure you, and no person who has any knowledge of these things, and a respect for his own life, ventures out after dark. There are a great many rough characters here from New-York, Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati, a large number of whom are discharged Government employes. A few days ago two fellows fought a prize-fight near the city, and, after ninety-two rounds, one of the party was declared the winner, when a free fight took place, in which three were killed and a number wounded. The loser of the fight is to be the recipient of a "handsome testimonial," in the shape of a sparring exhibition, in which *twenty-two* prize-fighters (sporting gentlemen the bills say) are to assist. The people are talking strongly of getting up a Vigilance Committee, and I believe they will if the military do not interfere. Things are far worse than they were in Vicksburgh in 1834, or in San Francisco in 1865, and it seems to be the impression that there is but this way remaining of ridding the community of these vicious characters.

There never has been a time when a man's life was over safe in Texas. Everybody—rogues and gentlemen—go armed, and shoot and cut each other upon the least provocation. And, as a general thing, these fellow's weapons are not concealed—they carry Bowie-knives and pistols in their belts, and carry what is called a Mexican cane, which is nothing more or less than a sword-cane, or foil, without any case or sheath. Last week a Texan from near Victoria was killed in a bar-room by being run through with one of these Mexican canes, but, while he was being run through with the cane, he shot his pistol through his pocket, discharging its contents into the stomach of his assailant, and both dropped dead upon the floor together. Last Monday morning a murderer was brought into court and a jury impanneled. The evidence on both sides was heard, the lawyers on both sides went through with their accustomed harangues, the Judge had his say, and his smoke, too, at the same time,) the Jury went out, disagreed, came in, the prisoner was discharged—and all before dinner. How are you Texas courts? Last night Major FARR, of Gen. WRIGHT's staff, and Capt. HALE, of the Commissary Department, were returning home from their office in an ambulance, when some fellows shouted, "Stop that hack!" Of course no attention was paid to the summons, and three bullets went whizzing through the ambulance, but fortunately without injuring the officers or driver. I could mention many such things, but these are enough to give you an idea of the state of society here.

HOW THE PEOPLE FEEL.

Financially speaking, the people of Texas have not suffered at all. But, on the contrary, they have made money by the war, and lots of it—and hard money, at that. There are a few people who have accounts against the late Confederate States; but on the whole, the State has made a good thing out of the war, and everybody has a plenty of money. Texas was always a specie State, and did not get bit much by Confederate paper. Millions of dollars were made by blockade-running at this place and at Indianola, and also up the Rio Grande, while a vast amount of cotton was raised and sent to Europe during the whole progress of the war. There is some considerable cotton in this vicinity at present, and the owners choose rather to hold it than to sell. I have been informed by several gentlemen here that there are millions of pounds of wool in hand, and agents of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia houses are here trying to purchase, but the owners ask what it is selling for in those cities. Silver is used altogether as money, and with the exception of an occasional greenback, you see nothing but specie. The people do not refuse greenbacks, however, but they prefer specie. For a bootblack, or shave, or a drink, it is a quarter—specie or currency. But at the hotels, where they charge five dollars a day, (in specie,) it is six dollars in greenbacks.

When the war broke out, it is estimated that there were over sixty thousand Germans in this State. As a general thing, they owned few or no slaves, and as a general thing, vehemently opposed secession. These men remained firm even after Texas had seceded and when the war had quite broke out, and hundreds of them were hung and gibbeted in consequence. The cruelties practiced upon the East Tennesseans were few and slight, compared with the awful ones which were inflicted upon the loyal Germans of Texas. Necessarily, there is a feeling of bitter revenge on the part of the survivors, most of whom were forced into the Confederate Army or compelled to quit the State. Hundreds of those who assisted in the persecution of these loyal men are refugees in Mexico, and dare not return, while many of those who have returned have been summarily dealt with. In what is known as the Wheat District, sixty loyal Germans were hung in the Fall of 1861. These Germans were scattered all over the State, and, as a general thing, were poor, and owned small ranches. Now that they have got the upper hand, they are being avenged, and a great deal of bitter feeling is rife in consequence. I have talked with several Germans of this city, and they are just as full of patriotism, I find, as ever.

Outside of this feeling there is a very general and ardent desire for harmony and a return of the old peaceful condition of things. On the whole, I think there is as much good feeling here as I have seen anywhere. As in other States, there is no enthusiasm, and, I dare say, very little real substantial love for the United States flag. But the people talk and behave right, and seem determined to be reconciled to their fate. As in the other States, the soldiers, from the General officers down to the privates, are perfectly well satisfied with the result, with a few exceptions, while the stay-at-homes, as they are called here, are the only discontented parties. While their neighbors were in the field, sharing together and enduring the worst, these growlers were at home engaged in the profitable enterprise of blockade-running, and hoarding up treasure thereby. Now that they are no longer able to amass fortunes by illegitimate pursuits, they settle down into a state of growl, and often times carry themselves so far as to elicit the ill-will of the very men whom they are pretending to praise.

THE FREEDMEN.

So far everything connected with the Freedmen's Bureau of this State is a success. Gen. E. M. GREGORY, of Philadelphia, is the Commissioner in Texas, and great credit is due him for his sagacity in the management of affairs in this connection. When Gen. GREGORY first came to this State he found everything in a whirl of excitement, and the existence of a general misunderstanding between the races. Necessarily he found much opposition, and experienced a great deal of trouble in organizing his corps of assistants, and in several instances was the author of little mistakes. He had not been here long, however, before he discovered that he must go among the colored people and inform them of their true status. So one day he called a meeting, and some eight thousand negroes of this county were present. At the commencement of his remarks he asked all those who had made contracts to raise their hands, and but one hand went up. This was his cue, and he delivered himself accordingly.

He first informed them that he was their friend—that the Government had sent him among them to act as their counsel and defender. He then told them that all those who were laboring under the impression that they were to inherit the lands and property of their former masters were mistaken; and the General called upon all good citizens and officers of the army to disabuse the freedmen's minds of this error, and to circulate the order contradicting all such reports. He urged the freedmen to go to work, and told them that in all cases they should be allowed to enter into free and voluntary contracts with employers of their own choice, but assured them that their contracts, which should be approved and registered, could not be broken by either party without sufficient cause. In the course of his remarks he caused them to particularly understand that they were entirely free, and could contract to work where and for whom they pleased, but at the same time he told them that a life of idleness would not be encouraged or allowed.

There were some three or four hundred planters present at the meeting, to whom he also addressed himself plainly. He told them that the labor system should be established on the basis of mutual interest, and respectfully recommended that they should settle all past liabilities and make contracts for the ensuing season at once, and on fair and liberal terms, and suggested that humane treatment, fair and liberal compensation, and the extension of educational facilities, was the most direct way to promote and develop this mutual interest.

At the conclusion of his remarks he asked all those who would promise him to make contracts to raise their hands, and the entire eight thousand signified their willingness to do so, and did so at once. He addressed himself again particularly to the planters, and told them to bear in mind that all orders, rules, ordinances or laws, issued by any authority whatever, which conflict with the rights and liberties of freedmen, must be considered null and void, and of no effect. He also told them that, although he should calculate to deal fairly with all parties, he should consider himself the true friend of the freedmen at all times, and should arrest and punish all persons, white or black, who broke contracts or violated any of the laws which determined the rights and liberties of the freedmen. So successful was Gen. GREGORY at this meeting that he went all over Eastern and Central Texas, and delivered himself in the same manner and with the same success; and the consequence is that in 1865, and it seems to be the impression that there is but this way remaining of ridding the community of these vicious characters.

There never has been a time when a man's life was over safe in Texas. Everybody—rogues and gentlemen—go armed, and shoot and cut each other upon the least provocation. And, as a general thing, these fellow's weapons are not concealed—they carry Bowie-knives and pistols in their belts, and carry what is called a Mexican cane, which is nothing more or less than a sword-cane, or foil, without any case or sheath. Last week a Texan from near Victoria was killed in a bar-room by being run through with one of these Mexican canes, but, while he was being run through with the cane, he shot his pistol through his pocket, discharging its contents into the stomach of his assailant, and both dropped dead upon the floor together. Last Monday morning a murderer was brought into court and a jury impanneled. The evidence on both sides was heard, the lawyers on both sides went through with their accustomed harangues, the Judge had his say, and his smoke, too, at the same time,) the Jury went out, disagreed, came in, the prisoner was discharged—and all before dinner. How are you Texas courts? Last night Major FARR, of Gen. WRIGHT's staff, and Capt. HALE, of the Commissary Department, were returning home from their office in an ambulance, when some fellows shouted, "Stop that hack!" Of course no attention was paid to the summons, and three bullets went whizzing through the ambulance, but fortunately without injuring the officers or driver. I could mention many such things, but these are enough to give you an idea of the state of society here.

HOW THE PEOPLE FEEL.

Financially speaking, the people of Texas have not suffered at all. But, on the contrary, they have made money by the war, and lots of it—and hard money, at that. There are a few people who have accounts against the late Confederate States; but on the whole, the State has made a good thing out of the war, and everybody has a plenty of money. Texas was always a specie State, and did not get bit much by Confederate paper. Millions of dollars were made by blockade-running at this place and at Indianola, and also up the Rio Grande, while a vast amount of cotton was raised and sent to Europe during the whole progress of the war. There is some considerable cotton in this vicinity at present, and the owners choose rather to hold it than to sell. I have been informed by several gentlemen here that there are millions of pounds of wool in hand, and agents of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia houses are here trying to purchase, but the owners ask what it is selling for in those cities. Silver is used altogether as money, and with the exception of an occasional greenback, you see nothing but specie. The people do not refuse greenbacks, however, but they prefer specie. For a bootblack, or shave, or a drink, it is a quarter—specie or currency. But at the hotels, where they charge five dollars a day, (in specie,) it is six dollars in greenbacks.

When the war broke out, it is estimated that there were over sixty thousand Germans in this State. As a general thing, they owned few or no slaves, and as a general thing, vehemently opposed secession. These men remained firm even after Texas had seceded and when the war had quite broke out, and hundreds of them were hung and gibbeted in consequence. The cruelties practiced upon the East Tennesseans were few and slight, compared with the awful ones which were inflicted upon the loyal Germans of Texas. Necessarily, there is a feeling of bitter revenge on the part of the survivors, most of whom were forced into the Confederate Army or compelled to quit the State. Hundreds of those who assisted in the persecution of these loyal men are refugees in Mexico, and dare not return, while many of those who have returned have been summarily dealt with. In what is known as the Wheat District, sixty loyal Germans were hung in the Fall of 1861. These Germans were scattered all over the State, and, as a general thing, were poor, and owned small ranches. Now that they have got the upper hand, they are being avenged, and a great deal of bitter feeling is rife in consequence. I have talked with several Germans of this city, and they are just as full of patriotism, I find, as ever.

Outside of this feeling there is a very general and ardent desire for harmony and a return of the old peaceful condition of things. On the whole, I think there is as much good feeling here as I have seen anywhere. As in other States, there is no enthusiasm, and, I dare say, very little real substantial love for the United States flag. But the people talk and behave right, and seem determined to be reconciled to their fate. As in the other States, the soldiers, from the General officers down to the privates, are perfectly well satisfied with the result, with a few exceptions, while the stay-at-homes, as they are called here, are the only discontented parties. While their neighbors were in the field, sharing together and enduring the worst, these growlers were at home engaged in the profitable enterprise of blockade-running, and hoarding up treasure thereby. Now that they are no longer able to amass fortunes by illegitimate pursuits, they settle down into a state of growl, and often times carry themselves so far as to elicit the ill-will of the very men whom they are pretending to praise.

THE FREEDMEN.

So far everything connected with the Freedmen's Bureau of this State is a success. Gen. E. M. GREGORY, of Philadelphia, is the Commissioner in Texas, and great credit is due him for his sagacity in the management of affairs in this connection. When Gen. GREGORY first came to this State he found everything in a whirl of excitement, and the existence of a general misunderstanding between the races. Necessarily he found much opposition, and experienced a great deal of trouble in organizing his corps of assistants, and in several instances was the author of little mistakes. He had not been here long, however, before he discovered that he must go among the colored people and inform them of their true status. So one day he called a meeting, and some eight thousand negroes of this county were present. At the commencement of his remarks he asked all those who had made contracts to raise their hands, and but one hand went up. This was his cue, and he delivered himself accordingly.

He first informed them that he was their friend—that the Government had sent him among them to act as their counsel and defender. He then told them that all those who were laboring under the impression that they were to inherit the lands and property of their former masters were mistaken; and the General called upon all good citizens and officers of the army to disabuse the freedmen's minds of this error, and to circulate the order contradicting all such reports. He urged the freedmen to go to work, and told them that in all cases they should be allowed to enter into free and voluntary contracts with employers of their own choice, but assured them that their contracts, which should be approved and registered, could not be broken by either party without sufficient cause. In the course of his remarks he caused them to particularly understand that they were entirely free, and could contract to work where and for whom they pleased, but at the same time he told them that a life of idleness would not be encouraged or allowed.

There were some three or four hundred planters present at the meeting, to whom he also addressed himself plainly. He told them that the labor system should be established on the basis of mutual interest, and respectfully recommended that they should settle all past liabilities and make contracts for the ensuing season at once, and on fair and liberal terms, and suggested that humane treatment, fair and liberal compensation, and the extension of educational facilities, was the most direct way to promote and develop this mutual interest.

At the conclusion of his remarks he asked all those who would promise him to make contracts to raise their hands, and the entire eight thousand signified their willingness to do so, and did so at once

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 17, 1866.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '67..... 125
10,000 U. S. 6s '81 R..... 104⅞
1,000 do..... 104⅞
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C..... 104⅞
45,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s C'62 103⅝
10,000 U.S. 6s,5-2's c.1864 103⅝
28,000 U.S. 6s,5-20s R. '65 103⅛
22,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s R. ex int..... 91⅛
1,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. Now Issue..... 98⅝
2,000 Oregon War L'n, Half year..... 103
9,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s First Series..... 99⅛
61,000 do ...3d Ser. 99⅞
11,000 do 99⅛
6,000 do .3d Series. 99⅝
6,000 N. Y. 8s, 7s, Boun. by Loan..... 99⅞
2,000 Tenn. 6s '90..... 63
1,000 Virginia 6s..... 63
45,000 Missouri 6s..... 78⅛
5,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R..... 78
3,000 do..... 78
5,000 Hud. Riv. 1st M. 105
5,000 do..... 100
1,000 Mich. C. 8s, New Loan..... 110⅛
30,000 Mich. So. S. F. 8s. 95
4,000 C., Bur. & Q. 8s, 1st 103
2,000 Cleve. & Tol. 2d F. 8s. 96
3,000 Cleve. & Pitts. 3d M. 88
1,000 Ala. & T. H. Inc. 74
17,000 Amer. Gold..630 135¼
500 People's Bank..... 99
10 Bank of Commerce. 105½
100 Fourth Nat. Bank.. 97⅞
100 Nat. Coal Co..... 4
100 Del. & Hud. Canal. 134½
500 Cum. Coal Pr..... 42⅛
200 do.....3d call 42⅝
100 Quick. Min. Co.... 42⅛
100 do..... 42⅜
100 Mar. & Pr.....b10 94
400 At. Mail S. Co..... 132
200 do..... 134
100 do..... 134
100 do..... 135
200 do.....c60 132
100 do.....3d call 132
100 do..... 135
100 do..... 132
100 do.....b10 97
200 Erie Railroad..... 97⅝
100 do.....s3 97⅝
100 do..... 97⅝
100 do..... 97⅝
100 do.....b10 97⅝
200 do.....b10 97⅝
200 Erie Railroad..... 97⅝
100 do.....s3 97⅝
100 do..... 97⅝
100 do..... 97⅝
100 Reading R..... 101⅞
200 do.....s3 101⅞
900 Mich. S. & N. I. R.... 71⅝

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

2,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s Sec. Ser..... 99⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C. Nov. 104⅝
100 Mariposa Pref..... 12⅞
500 Cumb. Coal Pr..... 42⅝
300 Amer. Coal Co..... 39
400 At. Mail S. Co..... 132
300 New-York Cen..... 92⅛
200 do.....s10 92⅜
100 do.....b10 92⅜
100 do..... 92⅜
100 do.....s3 92⅜
100 Reading R..... 101⅞
1000 Mich. S. & N. I. R.... 71⅝

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C..... 104⅜
50,000 U.S. 6s,5-20s C.'62 103⅝
100,000 do do do c.'64 103⅝
100,000 U.S. 6s,5-20s C.'65 103⅝
50,000 U.S. 6s,10-40s C. 94⅛
5,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, First Series..... 99⅜
14,000 do ...Sec. Ser. 99⅜
10,000 do ...3d Ser. 99⅜
30,000 Tenn. 6s, '68..... 64⅛
2,000 N. Car. 6s..... 51½
60,000 C. & R. R. 7s..... 87
100 Mechanics' Bank.. 118⅛
300 Cum. Coal Pr..... 42⅝
200 Quick. Min. Co..... 42⅝
400 At. Mail S. Co..... 132
50 West. Union Tel..... 37⅛
100 N. Y. Central..... 92
200 do.....s10 92⅜
100 do.....s3 92⅜
100 do..... 92⅜
100 do.....b10 92⅜
100 do.....s10 92⅜
100 Chic. & N. W. Pr.....b10 82⅜
100 do..... 82⅜
900 Mich. S. & N. I. R.... 71⅝

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 N. Y. Cen. R..... 92⅜
100 Erie R.....b3 97⅝
200 do.....c 97⅝
100 do.....s3 97⅝
100 do..... 97⅝
100 do.....s3 97⅝
100 do..... 97⅝
100 do.....b3 97⅝
100 Chi. & N. W. Pr.....b3 82⅜
100 do.....s3 82⅜
100 do..... 82⅜
100 do.....s30 82⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200 New-York Cen..... 92⅜
500 do..... 92⅝
700 do.....b3 92⅝
100 do.....s3 92⅝
200 do.....b3 92⅝
200 do.....s3 92⅝
200 do.....b60 92⅝
100 Erie R.....s 96⅞
5,000 do.....c 97
200 do.....b3 97⅝
100 do..... 97⅝
100 do.....s3 97⅝
100 do..... 97⅝
100 do.....b3 97⅝
100 do.....s3 97⅝
100 do..... 97⅝
100 do.....c 97⅝

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '67 C..... 104⅜
500 N. Y. Cen.....b3 92⅝
100 do.....b3 92⅜
100 do..... 92⅜
100 do.....s60 92
300 do..... 92⅜
100 do..... 92⅜
100 do.....s10 92⅜
100 do.....b10 92⅜
200 do.....b10 92⅜
100 do.....s3 92⅜
100 Erie Railroad..... 97⅝
100 do.....s3 97⅝
200 do..... 97⅝
100 do.....b3 97⅝
1400 do..... 97⅝
500 Reading R..... 101⅞
900 Mich. S. & N. I. R.... 71⅝

MONDAY, Feb. 19—A. M.

There was another large business done last week in the Import entries and Customs payments. Of the former, however, about one-third the Dry Goods went into Bond. The Customs Duties paid in Gold were nearly three millions, making thus far in February, (15 business days,) $7,483,637. If the entries at the outports have been in the usual proportion the Government has already realized ten millions in Gold revenue this month, a portion of which was turned into Currency at the New-York Office last week, at the rates of 139@137¼ ₱ cent. The Export clearances of Cotton and other Domestic Produce were kept back by unfavorable shipping weather and fall short in value of the previous week. The sales of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise were on a fair scale, including several large Auction sales of Imported Dry Goods. The holders of Domestic Cotton Goods appear reluctant to make further concessions in price, but some descriptions, we understand, were again marked down near the close of the week.

There is nothing new to remark of the Money market. In the Foreign Exchanges there was more business after the further decline in Gold, and the standard rate on London advanced to 108 ₱ cent. Some of the letters from London, received on Saturday, and nearly all from Liverpool, remark upon an increased pressure for money at 8 ₱ cent. The Cotton Market was declining, and the British Funds were lower, while United States 5-20s are quoted ¼ per cent. higher, and Erie at 53¼@55¾, ex dividend, worth in Sterling money, with the Government tax off, about 2½ per cent. Later news, by one or two days, will probably be telegraphed from Portland or Halifax in season for this morning's paper.

The course of the Stock Market during the week past, it will be noticed, marked a general rise of 2@3@4 ₱ cent. on the Railway speculation, which left off strong at the close.

The Import entries for the past week, including the dry goods return in our last paper, amount to $8,133,295, as against the total entries of $8,772,661 same week last year. The Export clearances of domestic produce amount to $3,777,267 against $7,078,813 same week last year. The Export of specie amounts to $445,489 against $100,889 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,893,015. The receipts of cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 22,493 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 1,039.

The gold value of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1865, are officially (to Dec. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the small entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$12,852,120	Dec. 20	5,723,173
August	24,293,537	Jan. 3	4,186,489
September	22,486,272	Jan. 13	4,871,730
October	23,054,733	Jan. 20	6,456,683
November	22,252,797	Jan. 27	4,628,629
Dec. 5	3,344,658	Feb. 3	7,222,893
Dec. 12	6,754,245	Feb. 10	6,574,936
Dec. 28	$6,465,578	Feb. 17	8,133,295
Total to date since July 1			$180,068,229
Against same time last year			87,409,088

Increase since July 1 92,659,133

The currency value of the exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, including foreign articles reexported, since July 1, 1865, are:

July	$12,812,073	Dec. 27	$3,076,073
August	14,863,977	Jan. 3	6,054,981
September	13,026,314	Jan. 10	4,091,597
October	21,272,945	Jan. 17	4,023,533
November	23,080,626	Jan. 24	4,980,398
Dec. 6	5,618,019	Jan. 31	3,449,476
Dec. 13	4,810,180	Feb. 7	5,917,997
Dec. 20	3,449,446	Feb. 14	3,777,267
Total to date since July 1			$136,923,729
Against same time last year			152,095,267
Decrease since July 1			$15,171,538

Go'd, Feb. 17, 1866 ..... 137¼ asst.
Gold, Feb. 18, 1866 ..... 137 asst.

The Exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1:

July	$723,398	Dec. 30	$2,207,304
August	1,554,386	Jan. 6	1,742,697
September	1,464,973	Jan. 13	1,191,000
October	2,516,226	Jan. 20	2,376,677
November	2,042,180	Jan. 27	1,855,000
Dec. 5	95,974	Feb. 3	1,400,000
Dec. 12	495,608	Feb. 10	1,195,402
Dec. 18	1,431,836	Feb. 17	445,489
Dec. 28	482,359		
Total to date, since July 1			$15,723,625
Against same time last year			28,175,603
Decrease since July 1			$8,452,078

The deliveries of gold from California at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1865, are:

July	$1,020,624	December	2,219,320
August	1,267,926	January	2,264,283
September	1,407,000	Feb. 1	1,000,000
October	2,470,067	Feb. 9	1,005,134
November	61,102,670		
Total to date, since July 1			$15,326,722
Against same time last year			5,000,000
Increase since July 1			$5,326,722

The Customs received in gold and the interest on the public debt of the United States, at the New-York office of the Treasury since July 1, 1865, are:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$3,102,130	July	$5,714,587
August	3,151,000	August	1,000,000
September	3,227,000	September	4,117,000
October	11,262,000	October	1,000,000
November	10,130,000	November	1,000,000
December	3,000,000	December	4,000,000
January	12,000,000	January	5,000,000
Feb. 3	1,327,000	Feb. 3	1,000,000
Feb. 10	2,000,000	Feb. 10	1,000,000
Feb. 17	2,893,015	Feb. 17	742,000
Total	$56,093,145	Total	$26,573,587

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

	Fri.	Sat.
American Gold Coin	137¼	137¼
U. S. 6 cents, 5-20 years	103⅝	103⅝
U. S. 6 cents, 10-40 years	94⅛	94⅛
U. S. 7 3-10 Notes, 3d Series	99⅝	99⅝
New-York Central	92⅜	92⅜
Erie	97⅝	97⅝
Hudson River	100½	100½
Reading	101⅞	101⅞
Michigan Southern	71⅝	71⅝
Michigan Central	114⅝	114⅝
Illinois Central	114⅝	114⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	97⅝	97⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	97⅝	97⅝
Chicago and Northwestern	82⅜	82⅜
Canton Co.	42⅝	42⅝
American Gold	137¼	137¼
Cumberland	42⅝	42⅝
Quicksilver	42⅝	42⅝
Reading Preferred	44½	44½
Quaker Land Co.	42⅝	42⅝
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	34⅛	34⅜

The price of Gold was steady Saturday at 137¼, the closing rate on Friday night. The supply in the Gold Room for delivery is moderately easy. The Exchange on London closed firm for the steamers of the morning at 108 ₱ cent. for standard Bankers, and after the later news, by the *City of London*, of a pressure in the English Money Market at 8 ₱ cent., there was some business done in bills for the next packet, also at 108 ₱ cent. The Customs demand for Gold for the week is $2,893,015; the Export of Gold and Silver bars by the day's steamers, $196,595, making the Specie export for the week $197,785. In addition to this the Custom-house reports $247,754 cleared on Saturday last and not in the return of the previous week. The market for Money closed steady at 5@6 ₱ cent. to the Brokers on call.

There was increased buoyancy in the Stock market and a further rise on some of the New York and Western Roads of ½@1 ₱ cent. On New York Central the advance was as much as 2@2¼ ₱ cent. The outside orders on the upward speculation are on the increase, the strongest demand being manifested on New York Central, which has already recovered more than the half-yearly dividend, to be paid on the 20th, after selling as low as 87, ex dividend, since the closing of the transfers. Among the miscellaneous stocks the demand for Atlantic Mail continued strong, and advanced the price to 133 ₱ cent. Governments were firm in the forenoon, and about ¼ ₱ cent. higher than at the close on Friday, all round. In the afternoon, sales of $800,000 of 5-20s were made by one party at 103¾ ₱ cent., equally divided between the three dates of 1862-64-65, supposed on the foreign advices in regard to Money in London. The same price was bid for more, as no difficulty is apprehended in our own market, much less a check to the popular preference over all other stocks and all other sources of employment for Money, for Government securities, on account of what may take place in London, even if the difficulties there should return a few millions of United States 5-20s of 1862, which the advices do not indicate. Indeed it would appear that the American Funds present the only firm or steady quotation by the packet which arrived Saturday.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Friday afternoon, the general market leaving off strong. Atlantic Mail advanced to 129 ₱ cent.:

	Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	94	94⅛
U. S. 6-20s	103⅝	103⅝
U. S. 7 3-10s	99⅝	99⅝
N. Y. Central	92⅜	92⅜
Erie	97	97⅛
Hudson River	100½	100½
Reading	101⅞	101⅞
Michigan Southern	71⅝	71⅝
Michigan Central	114⅝	114⅝
Illinois Central	114⅝	114⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	97⅝	97⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	97⅝	97⅝
Chicago and Northwestern	82⅜	82⅜
Canton Co.	42⅝	42⅝
American Gold	137¼	137¼
Cumberland	42⅝	42⅝
Quicksilver	42⅝	42⅝
Reading Preferred	44½	44½
Quaker Land Co.	42⅝	42⅝
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	34⅛	34⅜

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	113	Pacific	165
Merchants'	110½	Bank of N. America	196
Mechanics'	118½	Hanover	106
Union	117	Irving	108
Phœnix	97	Metropolitan	121½
Tradesmen's	120	Citizens'	130
Mechanics'	106	Shoe and Leather	103¼
Merchants' Exch'ge	100½	St. Nicholas	99
Leather Manufac'rs'	180	Commonwealth	100
State of New York	106	Importers' & Traders'	98
Commerce	105½	Manufac. & Merch'ts	100
Mechs' Bk'g Asso'n	100	Fourth National	97⅜
American Exchange	115		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 con..... 100
2nd M. 7s, '83..... 100
Erie 1st M. 7s..... 92⅝
Erie 2d M. 6s, '75..... 92⅝
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '60..... 102
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. '72..... 98
Hud. R. 7s, con'v. '76..... 98
Mich. Cen. 8s, 1st M. '72..... 103¾
Mich. C. 7s, 1st M. '78..... 103¾
Chi. R. & Q. 8s, 1st M. '82..... 100
Mich. So. 7s, 1st M. '75..... 95
Mich. S. & N. I. 7s, 1st M. '69..... 95
Chic. & N. W. 7s, S. F. '85..... 89
Chic. & N. W. 7s, Sink. F. '87..... 89
Chic. & N. W. Int. 7s..... 89
Cleve. & P. 7s, 1st M. '82..... 95
Cleve. & Pitts. 7s, 2d M. '81..... 87
Cleve. & P. 7s, 3d M. con..... 90
Cleve. & P. 6th mort..... 71
Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M. '67..... 47
Ohio & Miss. 1st mort..... 94
Ohio & Miss. 1st con..... 90
Ill. & St. Paul 1st M..... 90
Joliet & Chic. 1st mort. 96
Chi. & N. W. S. F..... 89
Chi. & N. W. Int. 7s..... 89
Lack. & West'n Bonds..... 96
Chic. & Wab. 1st M. 7s 76
Ala. & T. H. 1st M. 7s..... 74
Ala. & T. H. 2d M. 8s..... 74
Cleve. & Pitts. 2d Mort. 87
Cleve. & P. 3d mort..... 71
Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M. 47
Chic. & Al. 1st M..... 94
Ohio & Miss. 1st mort..... 94
Ill. & St. Paul 1st M..... 90
Joliet & Chic. 1st mort. 96

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,167,886 34; for Customs, $412,000; on account of Loan, $27,500; Coin Certificates, $738,900. Payments, $1,243,156 79 Balance, $97,296,973 96.

POLICE COURTS

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

PATRICK KEARNS, a resident of Alleghany County, in this State, while passing the corner of Seventh-avenue and Eighteenth-street, during Saturday evening, inquired the way to Sullivan-street. A crowd of roughs who were standing on the corner gathered round KEARNS, and one of them put an arm round his neck, when the others took from his person an overcoat, a dress coat, and $37 in United States Treasury notes from his pantaloons pocket. Officer LINDON, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, witnessing the occurrence, ran across the street and arrested the man who was holding KEARNS, and subsequently arrested another of the gang. On reaching the Station-house, the first prisoner gave the name of JOHN O'CONNOR, and the other that of CHARLES E. COVERT. The prisoners were fully identified by KEARNS. When brought before the Court, O'CONNOR offered to procure all of the stolen property, providing the complaint was not pressed. Both of the accused were, however, committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail each. O'CONNOR is 16 and COVERT 23 years of age. The complainant was sent to the House of Detention for Witnesses, to insure his appearance at the trial of the prisoners.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

BURGLARS CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

A burglarious entry, by means of false keys, was effected during Saturday evening into the premises, No. 93 Oliver-street, occupied as a dwelling by GUSTAVUS SPATZ. While the burglars were engaged in searching the apartments for any concealed plunder the wife of the occupant returned unexpectedly and discovered them. The thieves then ran down stairs into the street, followed by the lady who gave an alarm. Officer MALONEY, of the Fourth Precinct, responded to the call, and arrested one of the fugitives. As the two men ran in different directions the confederate escaped. While in pursuit of the prisoner the officer saw him drop several skeleton keys, which he subsequently picked up. The prisoner gives his name as THOMAS RILEY, and he was yesterday committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail. RILEY is a native of Scotland and 23 years of age.

GEN. STEPHEN D. LEE, late C. S. A., resides near Columbus, where he recently married, and is engaged in planting.

THE LATE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

Brevet Appointments of Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals for Gallant Services During the War of the Rebellion.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERALS, VOLUNTEERS.

To the Senate of the United States:

I nominate the officers named in the accompanying communication for appointment by brevet in the volunteer force, as proposed by the Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1866. ANDREW JOHNSON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to propose for your approbation the following named officers for appointment by brevet in the volunteer force:

TO BE MAJOR-GENERALS BY BREVET.

Brig.-Gen. Seth Williams, U. S. V., for highly meritorious and faithful services in the field on the several campaigns from Gettysburgh, Penn., to Petersburgh, Va., March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Richard W. Johnson, U. S. V., for gallant and meritorious services in the battles before Nashville, Tenn., March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Frederick Salomon, U. S. V., for meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Daniel H. Rucker, U. S. V., for faithful and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Thomas W. Sherman, U. S. V., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Henry W. Benham, U. S. V., for faithful and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. James N. Palmer, U. S. V., for long and meritorious services, March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. John P. Hatch, U. S. V., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. John W. Davidson, U. S. V., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Marsena R. Patrick, U. S. V., for faithful and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Alexander Asboth, U. S. V., for gallant and faithful services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. James H. Carleton, U. S. V., for meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Truman Seymour, U. S. V., for ability and energy in handling his division, and for gallantry and valuable services in action, March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. George S. Greene, U. S. V., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Samuel P. Carter, U. S. V., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Washington L. Elliott, U. S. V., for gallant and meritorious services in the battles before Nashville, Tenn., March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Benjamin S. Roberts, U. S. V., for meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. John E. Kenly, U. S. V., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. N. J. Jackson, U. S. V., for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gaines' Mills, Va., March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Robert S. Granger, U. S. V., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. M. K. Lawler, U. S. V., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. James Barnes, U. S. V., for meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Charles K. Graham, U. S. V., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Samuel Beatty, U. S. V., for gallant and meritorious services in the battles before Nashville, Tenn., March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Joseph D. Webster, U. S. V., for faithful and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Edward E. Potter, U. S. V., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Hugh Ewing, U. S. V., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Joseph R. Cary, U. S. V., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Robert Allen, U. S. V., for faithful and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Rufus Ingalls, U. S. V., for faithful and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Walter C. Whitaker, U. S. V., for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign against Atlanta, Ga., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Manning F. Force, U. S. V., for especial gallantry before Atlanta, Ga., March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, U. S. V., for gallant and meritorious services in East Tennessee and West Virginia, March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. John W. Fuller, U. S. V., for meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. John F. Miller, U. S. V., for faithful and meritorious services at Nashville, Tenn., March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Edward M. McCook, U. S. V., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Samuel S. Carroll, U. S. V., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Joseph Hayes, U. S. V., for gallantry in action on the Weldon Railroad, Va., March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Elliott W. Rice, U. S. V., for gallant and distinguished services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. William F. Bartlett, U. S. V., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. John B. McIntosh, U. S. V., for distinguished gallantry and good management at the battle of the Opequan, Va., March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. George H. Chapman, U. S. V., for meritorious conduct at the battle of Winchester, Va., March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Joseph A. Cooper, U. S. V., for gallant and meritorious services in the battles before Nashville, Tenn., March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Charles C. Walcott, U. S. V., for special gallantry at the battle of Griswoldville, Ga., March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Wm. W. Belknap, U. S. V., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brev. Brig.-Gen. John I. Gregg, U. S. V., and Colonel of the 6th Penn. Cav., for gallant and meritorious services, March 13, 1865.

Brev. Brig.-Gen. Charles A. Smith, U. S. V., and Colonel of the 1st Me. Cav., for highly distinguished and meritorious services, March 13, 1865.

Brev. Brig.-Gen. Henry L. Abbot, U. S. V., and Colonel of the 1st Conn. Heavy Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brev. Brig.-Gen. Thomas C. Devin, Brigadier-General U. S. V., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Eli Long, U. S. V., for gallant and meritorious services in action, March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Alfred Gibbs, U. S. V., for gallant and meritorious services, March 13, 1865.

Brev. Brig.-Gen. Robert McAllister, U. S. V., and Colonel of the Eleventh N. J. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brev. Brig.-Gen. Charles H. T. Collis, U. S. V., and Colonel 114th Penn. Vols., for meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brev. Brig.-Gen. William H. Madill, U. S. V., and Colonel 141st Penn. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brev. Brig.-Gen. John Ramsey, U. S. V., and Colonel 8th N. J. Vols., for gallant and meritorious conduct during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. H. Martin Curtis, U. S. V., for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Fort Fisher, N. C., March 13, 1865.

Brev. Brig.-Gen. Adrian R. Root, U. S. V., and Col. 94th N. Y. Vols., for faithful and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brev. Brig.-Gen. William Wells, U. S. V., and Colonel 1st N. Y. Cav., for gallant and meritorious services, March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. James D. Morgan, U. S. V., for gallant services at the battle of Bentonsville, N. C., March 19, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. William P. Carlin, U. S. V., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 19, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. John F. Hartranft, U. S. V., for conspicuous gallantry in repulsing and driving back the enemy from the lodgment made on our lines at Fort Sedgwick, Va., March 25, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. James C. Veatch, U. S. V., for faithful and meritorious services during the campaign against the City of Mobile and its defences, March 26, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. William P. Benton, U. S. V., for faithful and meritorious services during the campaign against the City of Mobile and its defences, March 26, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. George L. Andrews, U. S. V., for faithful and meritorious services during the campaign against the City of Mobile and its defences, March 26, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Thomas J. Lucas, U. S. V., for faithful and meritorious services during the campaign against the City of Mobile and its defences, March 26, 1865.

Brev. Brig.-Gen. Cyrus B. Comstock, U. S. V., Captain Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., for faithful and meritorious services during the campaign against the City of Mobile and its defences, March 26, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. James J. Gilbert, U. S. V., for faithful and meritorious services during the campaign against the City of Mobile and its defences, March 26, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, U. S. V., for conspicuous gallantry and meritorious services in action on the Quaker Road, Va., March 29, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Robert S. Foster, U. S. V., for gallant conduct in the field, March 31, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Ranald S. Mackenzie, U. S. V., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 31, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. S. G. Griffin, U. S. V., for gallant and meritorious conduct in the assault on Fort Sedgwick, Va., April 1, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. John C. Tidball, U. S. V., and Colonel of the 4th M. Y. Heavy Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at Forts Steadman and Sedgwick, Va., April 1, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Charles Devens, U. S. V., for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaign before Richmond, Va., April 1, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. George H. Gordon, U. S. V., for meritorious and distinguished services, April 9, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Regis de Trobriand, U. S. V., for highly meritorious services during the recent campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. Robert E. Lee, April 9, 1865.

Brev. Brig.-Gen. George W. Macy, U. S. V., and Colonel of the 20th Mass. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. Robert E. Lee, April 9, 1865.

Brev. Brig.-Gen. J. Warren Keifer, U. S. V., and Colonel of the 110th Ohio Vols., for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign ending with the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. Robert E. Lee, April 9, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Silas S. Dennis, U. S. V., for gallant and meritorious services in the operations before Mobile, Ala., April 18, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. John F. Oroxton, U. S. V., for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., and on the recent campaign from the Tennessee River to Macon, Ga., April 24, 1865.

Brev. Brig.-Gen. A. L. Pearson, U. S. V., for meritorious services during the war, May 1, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. John Coburn, U. S. V., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, May 21, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. William Vandever, U. S. V., for meritorious services during the war, June 7, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Zealous B. Tower, U. S. V., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, June 19, 1865.

Brev. Brig.-Gen. Henry Capehart, U. S. V., and Colonel of the 1st West Va. Cav., for gallant and meritorious services, June 17, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Augustus L. Chetlain, U. S. V., for meritorious services, June 18, 1865.

Brev. Brig.-Gen. James L. Donaldson, U. S. A., and Chief Quartermaster Department of the Cumberland, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, June 20, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. John P. Hawkins, U. S. V., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, June 30, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Thomas A. Davies, U. S. V., for gallant and meritorious services, July 11, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Albion P. Howe, U. S. V., for faithful and meritorious services, July 13, 1865.

Brev. Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Loring, U. S. V., and Assistant Inspector-General of the 9th Army Corps, for meritorious services during the war, July 17, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Alexander Shaler, U. S. V., for meritorious services during the war, July 27, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Adin B. Underwood, U. S. V., for meritorious services during the war, Aug. 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. William Grose, U. S. V., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, Aug. 15, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. John C. Caldwell, U. S. V., for faithful and meritorious services, Aug. 19, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Richard Arnold, U. S. V., for gallant and meritorious services at the sieges of Port Hudson, La., and of Fort Morgan, Mobile Harbor, Aug. 23, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. John Cook, U. S. V., for faithful and meritorious services, Aug. 24, 1865.

Brev. Brig.-Gen. J. B. Kiddoo, U. S. V., and Colonel of the Twenty-second Regiment U. S. C. T., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, Sept. 4, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, U. S. V., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, Sept. 28, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. August Willich, U. S. V., for meritorious services during the war, Oct. 21, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Wager Swayne, U. S. V., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, Oct. 31, 1865.

Brev. Brig.-Gen. Alvin C. Voris, U. S. V., and Colonel of the Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteers, for distinguished services in the field, Nov. 15, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. John M. Oliver, U. S. V., for uniform, faithful, efficient and gallant services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Galusha Pennypacker, U. S. V., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. V., for faithful and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, U. S. V., for faithful and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Henry A. Barnum, U. S. V., for distinguished and gallant conduct during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Solomon Meredith, U. S. V., for meritorious services during the war, Aug. 14, 1865.

Brev. Brig.-Gen. Wm. T. Clark, Brigadier-General U. S. V., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, Nov. 24, 1865.

Brev. Brig.-Gen. Richard H. Jackson, Brigadier-General U. S. V., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, Nov. 24, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Henry H. Sibley, U. S. V., for efficient and meritorious services, Nov. 29, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. R. K. Scott, U. S. V., for meritorious services, Dec. 5, 1865.

I am, Sir, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.
The President of the United States.

TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERALS BY BREVET.

Col. Horace C. Lee, 27th Mass. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Col. Thomas J. C. Amory, 17th Mass. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburgh, Penn., March 13, 1865.

Brev. Col. R. S. Northcott, U. S. V., and Lieut.-Col. of the 19th West Virginia Vols., for meritorious services, March 13, 1865.

Col. Isaac C. Catlin, 109th New-York Vols., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Col. Ulysses Doubleday, 45th Regt. U. S. Colored Troops, for meritorious services, March 13, 1865.

Col. Samuel C. Armstrong, 8th Regt. U. S. Colored Troops, for meritorious services, March 13, 1865.

Col. E. P. Fyffe, Vet. Res. Corps, for gallant and meritorious services, March 13, 1865.

Col. Daniel Dustin,

paign against the City of Mobile and its defences, March 26, 1865.

Col. F. D. Sewall, of the 3d Regt. Vet. Res. Corps, for faithful services during the war, July 21, 1865.

Col. Thomas E. Rose, of the 77th Penn. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services, July 22, 1865.

Brev. Col. Samuel K. Schwenk, U. S. V., and Major of the 6th Penn. Vols., for meritorious services during the war, July 24, 1865.

Col. T. A. McNaught, of the 59th Ind. Vols., for meritorious services, Aug. 4, 1865.

Col. J. P. Taylor, of the 1st Penn. Cav., for meritorious services, Aug. 4, 1865.

Col. C. H. Howard, of the 128th Regt. U. S. C. T., for faithful and meritorious services, Aug. 15, 1865.

Col. William H. Revere, Jr., 107th U. S. C. T., for meritorious services, Aug. 17, 1865.

Brev. Col. William H. Baldwin, U. S. V., and Lieut. Col. of the 83d Ohio Vols., for gallant services in the charge against the rebel works at Blakeley, Ala., Aug. 22, 1865.

Col. Greenville M. Mitchell, 54th Ill. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, Aug. 23, 1865.

Col. John K. Mizner, 3d Mich. Cav., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, Aug. 23, 1865.

Col. David H. Strother, 3d West Va. Cav., for faithful and meritorious services during the war, Aug. 28, 1865.

Col. Charles Barnes, 206th Penn. Vols., for meritorious services during the war, Sept. 26, 1865.

Col. Stephen Bronson, 153d Ill. Vols., for meritorious services during the war, Sept. 26, 1865.

Col. John A. Foster, 175th N. Y. Vols., for meritorious services, Sept. 26, 1865.

Col. George C. Gluck, 47th Wis. Vols., for meritorious services, Sept. 26, 1865.

Col. Thomas S. Mather, of the 2d Ill. L. A., for faithful and meritorious services, Sept. 26, 1865.

Col. Thomas Ingraham, of the 26th Mass. Vols., for faithful and meritorious services, Oct. 3, 1865.

Col. Henry A. Frink, of the 184th Penn. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, Oct. 4, 1865.

Col. William S. Abert, of the 3d Mass. H. A., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brev. Col. J. F. Boyd, of the U. S. V., and Chief Quartermaster Army of the Ohio, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brev. Col. S. Lockwood Brown, U. S. V., and Chief of 5th Div. Quartermaster General's Office, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brev. Col. James T. Conklin, U. S. Vol., and Chief Quartermaster Army of Tennessee, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 18, 1865.

Brev. Col. B. Rush Cowen, Additional Paymaster U. S. Vols., for meritorious services while acting as Adj't-Gen. of the State of Ohio, in organizing, equipping and forwarding to the field the troops known as the Ohio National Guards, to date from March 19, 1865.

Col. J. C. Edmonds, 32d Mass. Vols., for faithful and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Col. J. Rakon, Jr., 6th U. S. C. T., for valuable services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Col. Horatio G. Gibson, 2d Ohio H. A., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Col. Nathan Goff, Jr., 37th U. S. C. T., for long and faithful services and gallant conduct in the field, March 13, 1865.

Brev. Col. O. H. Hart, Lieut.-Col. and Asst. Adjt.-Gen. of Vols., for faithful and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Col. John H. Holman, 1st Regt U. S. C. T., for gallant and meritorious services, March 13, 1865.

Col. Charles T. Hotchkiss, 89th Ill. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Col. E. S. Holloway, 41st Ohio Vet. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brev. Col. James R. Hugunin, U. S. V., and Major 123d Ill. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Col. G. M. L. Johnson, 13th Ind. Cav., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Col. D. J. Kiely, 2d La. Cav., for gallant and meritorious services, March 13, 1865.

Col. George N. Macy, 2d Vet. Res. Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brev. Col. Samuel R. Mott, U. S. V., and Lieut.-Col. 87th Ohio Vols., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brev. Lieut.-Col. Andrew J. Mackay, U. S. V., and Chief Quartermaster Army of the Cumberland, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Col. John S. Platner, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav., for faithful and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Col. Robert N. Pearson, 31st Ill. Vol., for gallant and meritorious services, March 13, 1865.

Col. S. A. Porter, 123d Regt. U. S. C. T., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brev. Col. George V. Rutherford, U. S. V., and Chief of 8th Div. Quartermaster-Gen'l's Office, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Col. G. A. Smith, 185th Ill. Vols., for faithful and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Col. Samuel P. Spear, 11th Penn. Cav., for great personal gallantry at Darbytown, near Richmond, Va., March 13, 1865.

Col. Julius Sypher, 11th U. S. Col. Art., for faithful and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Col. Jacob E. Taylor, 188th Ohio Vols., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Col. A. J. Warner, 17th Vet. Res. Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brev. Col. John Woolley, U. S. V., and Lieut.-Col. 5th Ind. Cav., for faithful and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brev. Col. George D. Wise, U. S. V., and Chief of 3d Div. Quartermaster-General's Office, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brev. Col. Henry M. Whittlesey, U. S. V., and Chief Quartermaster Army of Georgia, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Col. R. H. Yoeman, 43d U. S. C. T., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brev. Col. Russell A. Alger, U. S. Vols., and Major 5th Mich. Cav., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, June 11, 1865.

Col. Amasa Cobb, 49d Wis. V., for meritorious and efficient services, June 24, 1865.

Brev. Col. George C. Hitchcock, U. S. V., and Lieut.-Col., 123d N. Y. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services, June 28, 1865.

Col. E. T. Sprague, 42d Wis. Vols., for meritorious services during the war, June 30, 1865.

Col. T. Spalding, 2d Mich. Vols., for faithful and meritorious services, June 26, 1865.

Col. Thomas M. Walker, 111th Penn. Vols., for meritorious services, July 5, 1865.

Col. Daniel Macauley, 9th Regt. U. S. Vet. V., for gallant services at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., Aug. 10, 1865.

Col. Addison Farnsworth, 79th N. Y. Vols., for meritorious services, Sept. 27, 1865.

Brev. Col. Byron Kirby, U. S. V., and Lieut.-Col. 3d Md. Cav., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, Sept. 6, 1865.

Brev. Col. Thomas J. Williams, U. S. V., and Lieut.-Col. 55th N. Y. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, Sept. 22, 1865.

Col. John T. Averill, 6th Minn. Vols., for meritorious services in the recruitment of the Army of the United States, Oct. 18, 1865.

Col. Frederick M. Crandall, 48th U. S. C. T., for gallant and meritorious services, Oct. 24, 1865.

Col. Robert H. Carnahan, 3d Ill. Cav., for meritorious services during the war, Oct. 26, 1865.

Col. Samuel Fallows, 49th Wis. Vols., for meritorious services, Oct. 24, 1865.

Col. F. S. Lovell, 46th Wis. Vols., for faithful and meritorious services, Oct. 11, 1865.

Col. William P. Lyon, 13th Wis. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services, Oct. 24, 1865.

Col. Dwight May, 12th Mich. Vols., for faithful services during the war, Oct. 24, 1865.

Col. George H. Nye, 29th Me. Vols., for meritorious services, Oct. 28, 1865.

Col. Durbin Ward, 17th Ohio Vols., for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Chickamauga, 1863, Oct. 30, 1865.

Col. J. A. Wilcox, 119th Ohio Vols., for meritorious services in the recruitment of the armies of the U. S., Oct. 18, 1865.

Col. John E. Cummins, 185th Ohio Vols., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, Nov. 3, 1865.

Col. Joseph W. Fisher, 196th Penn. Vols., for faithful and meritorious services during the war, Nov. 4, 1865.

Capt. Edward Jardine, Vet. Res. Corps, late Col. 9th N. Y. Vol., for gallant and meritorious services, Nov. 2, 1865.

Brev. Col. T. C. Moore, U. S. V., and Lieut.-Col. 34th N. J. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services, Nov. 21, 1865.

Brev. Col. Benjamin P. Runkle, U. S. V., and Lieut.-Col. 2d Regt. Vet. Res. Corps, for meritorious service, Nov. 9, 1865.

Col. Joseph Howland, 16th N. Y. Vols., for gallantry at the battle of Gaines' Mill, Va., March 13, 1865.

Col. B. F. Partridge, 16th Mich. Vols., for gallant conduct in the action on the White Oak Road, Va., March 31, 1865.

Brev. Col. H. Harnden, U. S. V., and Lieut.-Col. 1st Wis. Cav., for meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Col. D. W. Magee, 47th Ill. Vols., for meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Col. William De Lacey, 164th N. Y. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brev. Col. J. L. Raynolds, U. S. V., and Lieut.-Col. 54th Ill. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services, July 11, 1865.

Col. John O. Duer, 45th Ill. Vols., for meritorious service, July 12, 1865.

Brev. Col. John C. Smith, U. S. V., and Lieut.-Col. 96th Ill. Vols., for meritorious services, June 20, 1865.

Brev. Col. William M. Kilgour, U. S. V., and Lieut.-Col. 75th Ill. Vols., for meritorious services, June 20, 1865.

Col. Jacob B. Hardenburgh, 20th N. Y. S. M., for faithful and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Col. A. B. Z. Dawson, 187th Ohio Vols., for gallant and meritorious service, Nov. 21, 1865.

Col. John C. Moon, 118th Regt. U. S. C. T., for meritorious services during the war, Nov. 21, 1865.

Col. David Vickars, 4th N. J. Vols., for faithful and meritorious services, May 31, 1865.

Brev. Col. Edward M. Lee, U. S. V., and Lieut.-Col. 5th Mich. Cav., for gallant and meritorious conduct during the war, March 13, 1865.

Col. William D. Wood, 11th Mo. Cav., for faithful and meritorious services, March 13, 1865.

Brev. Col. Henry L. Burnett, Judge-Adv. U. S. V., for meritorious service in the Bureau of Military Justice, March 13, 1865.

Col. Horace Capron, 14th Ill. Cav., for faithful and valuable services, March 13, 1865.

Col. Norton P. Chipman, Additional A. D. C., U. S. V., for meritorious service in the Bureau of Military Justice, March 13, 1865.

Brev. Col. Wilbur Cutting, Major and A. D. C., U. S. V., for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fredericksburgh, Va., March 13, 1865.

Col. Christopher Carson, 1st New-Mexico Vols., for gallantry in the battle of Valverde, and for distinguished services in New-Mexico, March 13, 1865.

Brev. Col. Thomas T. Eckert, Major and Additional A. D. C., U. S. V., for meritorious and distinguished service, March 13, 1865.

Brev. Col. Caldwell K. Hall, Lieut.-Col. 14th N. J. Vols., for gallant services at the battle of the Monocacy, Md., March 13, 1865.

Col. Horatio Jenkins, Jr., 4th Mass. Cav., for gallant and efficient services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Col. Robert Johnson, 1st Tenn. Cav., for faithful and meritorious services, March 13, 1865.

Col. Reuben C. Kise, 120th Ind. Vols., for distinguished and gallant services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Brev. Col. Lewis Richmond, Lieut.-Col. and Asst. Adjt.-Gen. 9th A. C., for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign from the Rapidan to Petersburgh, Va., March 13, 1865.

Brev. Col. Henry L. Robinson, Asst. Q. M. Vol., for efficient services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Col. Edward S. Sandford, Additional A. D. C. U. S. V., for meritorious services, March 13, 1865.

Col. Anson Stager, Additional A. D. C., U. S. V., for meritorious services, March 13, 1865.

Col. Jones Frankle, 2d Mass. H. A., for gallant and meritorious services in the Dept. N. C., Sept. 3, 1865.

Col. Henry C. Ward, 31st Regt. U. S. C. T., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, Nov. 29, 1865.

Brev. Col. John H. Bell, U. S. V., and Lieut.-Col. 12th Regt. Vet. Res. Corps, for gallant and meritorious services, Nov. 30, 1865.

Brev. Col. E. E. Tremaine, Major and A. C., U. S. V., for faithful and meritorious services, Nov. 30, 1865.

Col. Chas. A. Hartwell, 10th U. S. Col. Art., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, Dec. 2, 1865.

Col. Theo. G. Ellis, 14th Conn. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services, March 13, 1865.

Col. John H. Howe, 124th Ill. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services, March 13, 1865.

Col. Chas. L. Leiper, 3d Penn. Cav., for meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

Col. R. L. Dewees, 184th Penn. Vols., for meritorious services, July 26, 1865.

Col. Wm. A. Adams, 145th Ind. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services, Nov. 21, 1865.

I am, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Up-Town Tragedy—No Further Developments in the Case.

The peculiar and mysterious tragedy in Forty-seventh-street, a full report of which was given in yesterday's TIMES, caused intense excitement in the immediate neighborhood during the whole of yesterday. A crowd was almost constantly congregated in the street near the shanty which was the scene of the sad occurrence, but the persons gathered there were orderly in their demeanor—the majority contenting themselves with gazing at the shanty where the three lifeless children were lying. A small detachment of the Twenty-second Precinct Police were present, who kept every one away from the immediate vicinage of the dwelling.

No further developments were made during the day, as the Coroner and his deputy had considered it best to postpone the post-mortem examination of the bodies of the children until to-day. The mother, ANASTASIA CORRIE, continued in a state of insensibility, despite the exertions of the attendant physicians, who recommended that she be removed to Bellevue Hospital, which has been done. Various theories regarding the probable or possible cause of death are expressed, but as they do not bear the stamp of professional skill, it is needless to repeat them here. Dr. J. LEWIS SMITH, who was one of the physicians called in on the discovery of the tragedy, visited the mother yesterday afternoon at Bellevue Hospital, and expresses the opinion that her mental faculties have received so severe a shock from the effects of some unknown drug, that her mind will be permanently deranged. Coroner WILDEY will hold an inquest on the bodies to-day, and it is expected that the cause of death will reveal itself on the post-mortem examination.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ANOTHER DANCE-HOUSE ROW.—Shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a disturbance took place in the dance-house situated on the corner of Washington and Rector streets, among a number of the regular habitues of the place. During the fight, which was the ultimate result of the difficulty, one of the combatants, named PATRICK DUGAN, residing at No. 19 Morris-street, was shot with a pistol. The bullet took effect in his leg, inflicting a severe though not fatal wound. Before the arrival of the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police, all of the persons engaged in the row managed their escape.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—During Saturday morning, a boy named NATHAN LEWIS, aged twelve years, son of Mr. GEORGE R. LEWIS, residing at No. 244 West Thirty-eighth-street, fell from the roof of the premises where the family resided into the yard—a distance of five stories. When the lad was picked up, one of his legs and his lower jaw were found to be shattered and his left arm dislocated. A physician was called in, but the sufferer died, after lingering in great agony until evening. An inquest will be held this morning.

PUNISHED FOR RECKLESS DRIVING.—On Saturday morning, Mr. NATHAN S. MEAD, of No. 206 Broadway, was knocked down and severely injured at the intersection of Fulton-street and Broadway, by a horse and cart driven by JAMES MORRIS. Officer STORM, of the Broadway Police, took MORRIS to the Tombs, and Justice DOWLING required him to find bail for his appearance at the Court of Special Sessions.

POLICEMAN SERIOUSLY INJURED.—About 4:80 o'clock yesterday morning, ROUNDSMAN ROBINSON, of the Nineteenth Precinct, jumped from the front platform of a Third-avenue car, on the corner of Third-avenue and Forty-second-street, and before he could gain the side-walk, a passing milk wagon knocked him down and ran over his body, injuring him so severely that he will be unfit for duty for some days.

A SOLDIER DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner COLLIN, on the body of JOHN CONROY, a regular soldier. The body was found floating in the North River, off the Battery, and no evidence to the contrary appearing, a verdict of "found drowned" was rendered by the Jury. After the inquest the remains were removed to Governor's Island for interment.

THE TOUR OF SCOTLAND.—At the Hope Chapel to-night, Mr. D. T. CORRIE, will offer an entertainment, entitled the "Illustrated Tour of Scotland," consisting of panaramic views of all the principal national and historical scenes, and architectural wonders of the "Land o' Cakes." The exhibition comes highly recommended to New-York from many of the Western cities.

CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—The Cooper Union classes will celebrate the birthday of WASHINGTON on Wednesday evening, in the large hall of the Union. Prof. FROBISHER will read WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address. Orations will be given by pupils of the literary class, and DODWORTH will furnish patriotic music suitable to the occasion. Mr. PETER COOPER will preside.

THE TWENTY-SECOND.—Washington's Birthday having been made a legal holiday, the public offices, banks and insurance offices, are to be closed on that day.

PERSONAL.

MISSING—WILLIAM C. HUTCHINGS, Printer, left No. 76 Christopher-st., New-York, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 4, with the intention of taking the 8 P. M. train for Hartford, Conn., since which time he has not been heard from. He is about 28 years of age, spare build, about 5 feet 8 inches high, brown, curly hair, sharp features, with small moustache and imperial; had on a silk mixed coat, dark pantaloons, overcoat, dark raised business coat, claret or brown mixed pants and vest, boots, and black silk necktie; when last seen had with him a black leather satchel and two parcels. Any information concerning him may be sent to JAS. G. BATTERSON, Hartford, Conn. Country papers will please copy.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED,
Price 10 cents,
PILGRIM'S PROGRESS,
UNABRIDGED—WITH 96 ILLUSTRATIONS.
By JOHN BUNYAN.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
London Bible Warehouse,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

CAUTION.—PUBLISHERS AND OTHERS ARE hereby notified that some unauthorized person is defrauding the trade by buying goods in our name. Several cases of fraud have just come to our knowledge. Our own messengers can always prove their identity. HOWE & FERRY, Booksellers and Stationers, No. 76 Beekman-st.

THE MARCH NUMBER OF DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE contains beautiful novelties for the Spring fashions, highly entertaining popular music, household matters, full size patterns, &c., &c. Ready on TUESDAY, March 22.

STATIONERY.

BASSETT'S GOLD PENS
Are made of the finest stock, and are the most *substantial* GOLD PENS used.
C. R. BASSETT, Manufacturer,
No. 254 Broadway, New-York.
Opposite City Hall.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by KEYS & CO., successor to J. O. Keys. Removed to No. 203 Washington-st., near Reade.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—"TO Dr. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this (anti-spasmodic) agent (Nitrous Oxide) in the practice of dentistry."—*Letter from Dr. Carnochan.* That we administer the gas in the most safe and efficient manner, 9,000 patients and the Medical profession of New-York will testify. Offices No. 19 and 20 Cooper Institute.

105.—DR. J. A. KELLEY, DENTIST, NO. 105 East 10th-st., between Broadway and University-place. Operations carefully and skillfully performed. All work satisfactory or no pay. The very worst of teeth saved.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE TABLE AND ONE OR TWO spacious floors, furnished or unfurnished, can be had by a party of high standing, wishing to arrange by the year for 4 strictly first-class home, on Madison-av.; possession 1st of May or immediately. Price from $150 to $200 per week each. Address, with name, WILSON, Boyd's City Post.

WANTED—AT YONKERS, OR SOME POINT near the City, board for a gentleman and his wife, from about the middle of April; private family preferred; references exchanged. Address, stating particulars, B., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

TO LET—ON BROOME-ST., THE UPPER PART of Nos. 426 and 427, corner of Crosby-st., for business purposes. Also, a building on Crosby-st., near Broome-st. Apply to

JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 87 Pine-st.

TO LET WITH POWER—IN BROOKLYN, ten minutes' from Fulton Ferry, New-York side, and between Catherine and Bridge st. ferries, rooms or floors 25x75, or 50x75, 10' to be required, with from 5 to 10 horse power; rooms lighted from three sides; elevator, &c., in building. Apply at office of the New-York Coffee-house Company, No. 193 Front-st., New-York, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, A COMMODIOUS house, for 11 rooms, two stories, basement and large attic, 15 rooms, 12 closets, large hall, piazza two sides; lawn in front; fruit trees in rear; carriage-house; stable in garden; adapted to a large family; excellent water; three-quarters of a mile from depot; rent only $300 to a good tenant.

PRINCE & CO.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—ON WEST 22d-st., a desirable English house, in good order; prettily and thoroughly furnished; $200 per month for one year. Another furnished on West 34th-st., a modern three-story, high stoop, furnished throughout; will rent for $300 per month for one year or $350 for six months only.

JAS. E. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

TO LET—IN WILLIAMSBURGH, A LARGE room, 30x40, on first floor, in a central location, near the ferries; suitable for a furniture-store or restaurant. Also, in the same building, a large room, 30x40, fitted with five lots, near the ferries. Apply to J. H. BESHER, No. 108 Beekman-st., New-York, or JOHN TEARE, No. 60 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE OF FIVE acres, good dwelling and small house for coachman and gardener; grounds well laid out, fruit, &c., situated within three minutes' walk of depot, and five minutes' of a thriving New-Jersey village, one hour from New-York. For further particulars call on the premises or at 19 Cliff-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—A splendid large frame house, containing about 14 rooms, with all the improvements. Ground, 145 by 200 feet. Plenty of fruit trees, grape vines, &c. On Greene-av., near Clinton. $2,000 per annum. AMZI HILL, No. 1,295 Fulton-av., near Grand.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON—HAMILTON-PARK.—To rent, furnished or unfurnished, four first-class brick houses, Winter and Summer residences, containing from 8 to 10 rooms each, with all modern conveniences, gardens, fruit, &c. Apply to Mr. HAMILTON, No. 128 Broadway.

DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET—THE FIRST-class three-story brick house No. 122 West 11th-st., for a genteel family. Rent low to a good tenant. Improvements. For cards of admission, apply to JAMES N. GIFFORD, No. 101 Water-st., from 12 to 2½ P. M.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—TO LET—A DESirable house, with all the modern improvements; 1½ acres of land; fronting Jersey-st., with double garden; rent $1,500, unfurnished. Apply to DAYTON OGDEN, No. 156 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—ON WEST 23d-st., a most beautiful house, expensively furnished; $4,000 per year, or $2,000 for a private family. This is an exceedingly desirable residence.

JAS. E. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

TO RENT—ON THE SOUND, ONE HOUR FROM N. New-York by the New-Haven Railroad, a beautiful house, completely furnished, with ample garden fruit and shade trees; terms $1,500 per year or $200 per month for the Summer. Apply as No. 27 West 20th-st.

TO LET FOR SIX MONTHS—A FURNISHED house at Throg's Neck, 12 miles from the City, with five acres of land, large garden and grapery, with commodious outbuildings; apply at No. 92 Broadway, third floor, front room, from 12 to 1.

LARGE AND HANDSOME HOUSE TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—Both very low; has 4 an hour from New-York on a railroad. Inquire of H. D. CONOVER, Delaware, Lackawanna, &c., or of SCRIBNER & CO., No. 124 Grand-st., New-York.

TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN WITHOUT board, a handsome suite of parlors, or a parlor and bedroom on the next floor. Apply at No. 105 East 10th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

TO LET—BROADWAY STORE AND BASEMENT, northwesterly corner of Grand-st. Apply from 8 to 12 A. M. or 4 to 8 o'clock P. M., No. 426 West 23d-st., L. F. HEPBURN.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET.—A SUBSTANtial dwelling-house, with five acres of land, at Whitestone, L. I., 16 miles from the City. Apply to ROBERT HAYDOCK, No. 161 Liberty-st.

STEAM POWER, CORNER ROOMS AND basements, large and small, lighted all around, heated with steam, well adapted for mechanical purposes. Apply to J. & G. R. WALKER, No. 120 Centre-st., corner Chester.

TO LEASE, TO BUILD UPON—THE three lots on the southwest corner of Centre and Leonard sts., admirably adapted for office, manufacturing or wholesale dry good business. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—AN ELEGANT store on Fulton-av., suitable for dry goods business. For particulars apply to

WILLIAM MACKEY, No. 68 Fulton-av.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT HOUSE, NO. 29 BOND-st., 5 stories high, 24 feet wide. Apply to ALFRED W. LOWERES, No. 20 Warren-st., New-York City.

TO LET—ABOVE THE STORE, NO. 779 BROADway, corner of Waverley-place, second floor, fit for business, with carpet, looking-glasses, counters, &c., and four lofts above. Apply in the store.

TO LET—A SPACIOUS SALESROOM; ALSO, front and corner rooms, at Nos. 617 and 619 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 9 Liberty-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 3 6TH-AV., 20 FEET front, to a first-class tenant. Apply to F. W. WEST, No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE No. 74 William-st.; possession given 1st of May next Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWNstone house in the City for sale. No. 140 West 20th-st. Apply to N. C. BISHOP, No. 167 Broadway, Room No. 4.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND PART OF THIRD story of the high-stoop house No. 824 Hudson-st. Rent, $400.

TO LET—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, WITH power, well lighted. Apply to A. BARTHOLF, Nos. 33 to 45 Gold-st., New-York.

TO LEASE—ON UNION-SQUARE, FOR TEN years, the lot of 25x100 feet, on 14th-st., 75 feet by 125 feet. Apply to J. M. DAVIES, No. 29 Pine-st.

STORE TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY IRON front store No. 61 Barclay-st., next door to the Grocers' Bank. Apply to A. & J. HOPKINS, No. 14 Reade-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT OR LEASE, FROM MAY 1st, a house containing about 12 rooms, with modern improvements and a few acres of land, near a railroad depot, about one hour's ride from City Hall. Parties having such and wishing a careful, responsible tenant, with a small family, will address *J. S. L.*, Box No. 3,429 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE years, a first-class furnished house, in a desirable location, by a responsible party, who will take the best care of the property. Would like to exchange opportunity for families about visiting Europe. A fancy rent will not be paid. Address, with particulars of location, rent, &c., *D. L.*, Box No. 1,844 New-York.

THE OWNER AND OCCUPANT OF A very desirable house in Brooklyn, anticipating an absence from home, contemplates renting it to some unexceptionable private family willing to board his own. No other boarders to be taken. Address HOME, No. 26 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A RESIDENCE IN OR NEAR Brooklyn or Elizabeth, in exchange for part cash and first-class farm one and three-quarter hours from New-York by railroad, in New-Jersey, or good Western property. Inquire of SMITH BROTHERS, No. 139 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A small cottage, containing five or six rooms, with from one-fourth to one acre of land, in a village on the Harlem Railroad, above White Plains; the neighborhood of Tarrytown preferred. Address, with particulars, L. M. DAVENPORT, No. 33 West 20th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT IN THIS CITY or suburbs, worth about $4,000, in exchange for two houses and lots of equal value at Saratoga Springs. Inquire of SILAS P. BRIGGS, Saratoga Springs, or E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED WITHIN an hour of New-York, by Hudson River or New-Haven Railroad, for one or more years, by a responsible and careful tenant. Address Box No. 860 Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$3.000.—AN ARTISTIC BUSINESS FOR sale, including over $2,000 worth of stock, besides fixtures. Cash sales $25,000 to $30,000 per annum among business men, principally by custom and correspondence. About 20 hands now employed. Net profits about $5,000 per year. Two thousand dollars additional is now used and would be required to carry on the business as it is. Which could be largely increased with more investment. A good basis is open for a joint stock company, combining a valuable patent with $25,000 to $50,000 capital, in which the present proprietors would unite. Address, with real name and place of interview, ENTERPRISE, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

A LARGE FOUNDRY AND MACHINE shop, now doing a profitable business, is offered for sale, as the owner's other engagements for such that he cannot attend to it. Terms easy. Balance which is seldom offered. Price $50,000; one-half may remain on mortgage. Address W., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND 3 years' lease of a first-class hardware and house-furnishing business, No. 213 6th-av., running through to No. 1,134 Broadway. Possession given immediately. Inquire on the premises.

ADVANTAGES TO BUSINESS MEN.—A Five floors to let above the store No. 779 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel; the second floor furnished with carpet, looking-glasses, counters, &c.; for business purposes. Apply in the store.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of fancy-store, No. 727 Broadway, corner of Waverly-place, now doing a first-rate business. Will be sold cheap. Apply early to SAMUEL TUCK, No. 727 Broadway.

FOR SALE—LEASE, FIXTURES AND STOCK of St. Louis Garden, No. 602 Broadway an excellent location for any business; possession immediately, if desired. Apply on the premises.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL AND business capacity, to join advertiser in manufacturing a very profitable staple article. Inquire No. 191 Broadway, Room No. 5, from 12 to 2 P. M., for three days.

$300 WILL BUY A MANUFACTURING business paying two hundred per cent. profit; sickness reason for selling. Call at No. 786 3d-av., New-York.

A GOOD MANUFACTURING BUSINESS for sale, or will exchange it for City or suburban property. For particulars, address Box No. 753 New-York Post-office.

STEAM PACKING-BOX FACTORY FOR sale and room with steam power to let. For particulars inquire at No. 91 Mercer-st.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, clairvoyant, tells all you wish to know; losses; numbers; prescribes medicines for all diseases, &c.

SHOWCASES FOR SALE—OLD AND NEW, at HOFFMAN & FERSERT'S, No. 149 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO HOUSES, ADJOINING and connecting, Nos. 16 and 18 East 20th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; one house is 25x100 feet, and the other 22x62, both first-class, four-story, brown-stone fronts, with all the modern improvements; suitable for private dwellings, club-house, boarding-house, hotel, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.
Several fine plots of ground for sale at fair prices.
One corner, nearly 100 feet square, near Grace Church, on the west side.
One corner, near Fifth-Avenue Hotel, over 100 feet square.
Three corners, near 32d-st., over 75x100 feet each.
Splendid front on west side of, below Central Park.
Also other desirable lots for sale or to lease offered only by
ALVAR DIEBEL,
No. 117 Nassau-st., Office Nos. 28 and 29.

FOR SALE AT BEVERLY, MASS.—"THE Old Burley Estate."—The house of brick, three stories, containing two large parlors, dining-room, two kitchens, nine sleeping rooms, with furnace and gas; a large two-story shed, and outbuildings attached, with well and cistern under cover; stable and carriage-house lately fitted up in good style; about 1½ acres of land in high cultivation, with about 150 choice fruit, pears, apples, grapes, strawberries, &c., in bearing.
Beverly is upon the sea-coast, just beyond Salem, an hour's ride by rail from Boston, noted for its healthy position, fine bathing, rides and sea views; is much sought as a summer resort by the Bostonians; the house is in good repair, partially furnished ready to occupy; price $12,000.
J. M. LOVETT,
No. 29 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—ON THE line of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, four miles from North Branch, and ten miles from Flemington. House of stone. Said farm contains 180 acres good land, the most of which is now in a good state of cultivation, the balance timber land. There are on the farm good house, barn, and other out-buildings. Also, 2,000 peach and other fruit trees in abundance, the land being well adapted to raising fruit and farming purposes generally. The owner may be seen at No. 1 Wall-st., or on the premises. Terms easy. For further particulars call on or address
J. M. LOVETT,
No. 29 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT ELIZABETH, N. J., FOR SALE.—The house is beautifully situated on the main street, (Broad,) about ten minutes' walk from depot, forty-five minutes from the City by two routes. The ground, 80x200 feet, is well supplied with a great variety of fruit and shade trees. House contains 15 rooms, gas, furnace, water, &c. Price, $12,500. An additional lot, 60x200 feet adjoining, with stable, can be had if desired. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of WM. M. DAY, No. 19 Park-place, between 10 and 12 o'clock, or on the premises, Broad-street, corner of South, Elizabeth.

DON'T PAY THE HIGH RENTS.—LOTS, cottages and elegant dwellings for sale at $1,300, $1,800 and $2,000; also elegant dwelling with four to eight lots, each 84 [illegible] $2,500. Also 100 lots situated on Wyckoff and Amity-sts., Atlantic and Clarkson avs., Brooklyn, to East New-York and Woodhaven, at prices suit purchasers. Will build cottages or elegant dwellings on easy terms. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 9 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT HUNTER'S NECK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—House, two-story stone and basement, with all modern conveniences, large kitchen, grocery and outbuildings, with about 15 acres of land, seven miles from Harlem Bridge, and ten minutes' walk from steamboat landing. This property will be sold for to close an estate. Apply to L. KIRSAM, No. 20 William-st., between 12 and 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSES and lots, West 16th-st., East 21st-st., East 23d-st., West 27th-st., West 30th-st., West 36th-st., East 41st-st., West 42d-st.; all the above are near the 5th-av.; also a number of other houses and lots in desirable locations. For terms, particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE A DESIRABLE residence; modern house, with 13 rooms, bathroom, &c.; stable and outbuildings in complete order; 3½ acres of land ten minutes walk from depot, over flagged sidewalk; the finest and vegetable gardens, carefully cultivated, with a beautiful grove, and brook of clear spring water on the premises. Apply to
ROWLAND JOHNSON, No. 54 Beaver-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—TWO DWELLING HOUSES, HATter's shop and coach-house, with lot attached of about three acres, at Millburn, N. J.; the premises will be

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 19, 1866.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Enlargement of the Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Times.

The Largest and Cheapest Newspaper in the United States.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has been enlarged to the size of the LONDON TIMES.

Each number contains *eight* pages of *seven* columns each—or FIFTY-SIX columns in all—making it the largest newspaper in the United States.

The TIMES will contain regularly:

FULL CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.
REPORTS OF THE LEGISLATURE.
MESSAGES AND PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.
REPORTS OF COURTS AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.
EUROPEAN NEWS IN FULL.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.
NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
POLITICAL AND GENERAL EDITORIALS.
LITERARY NEWS, SELECTIONS AND MISCELLANY.

Everything possible will be done to make the TIMES the most valuable and interesting Family Newspaper in the United States. Its price will remain unchanged, in spite of the fact that its size and contents have been increased one-fourth.

The following are the prices of the several editions, payable in all cases in advance:

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum.....$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included).....$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year.....$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year.....$2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 19, commencing at 8 o'clock, Italian Opera, LA FAVORITA, complete cast, including Mme. Carozzi-Peschi, Mlle. Orgolani, Signors Mazzoleni, Bellini, Antonucci, Lorini, Barili, Muller, &c., Conductor, Carl Bergmann.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 19, commencing at 7½ o'clock, RICHELIEU; or, THE CONSPIRACY. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Charles Barras, J. H. Taylor, John Byrot, W. A. Donaldson, G. Kemble Mason, W. B. Andrews, W. F. Sarrecker, J. Duell, H. Bland, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 19, commencing at 8 o'clock, ANCHON, THE CRICKET. Characters by Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, George Rockr, E. B. Holmes, H. Danvers, E. Barry, Beadle, Nell, &c., &c.; Mrs. Mary Wells, Farren, Maeder, Burke, H. Chapman, Everett, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 19, commencing at 7½ o'clock, HENRY DUNBAR; Or, THE MURDERER'S DOOM. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, Young, George Holland, Norton, B. T. Ringgold, G. Browne, Wilhamson, Graham, Pope, Ward, Misses Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques and Ione Burke.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 19, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE TWO FRIENDS, WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN and BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Characters by Mrs. John Wood, Miss Elisa Newton, Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. J. H. Stoddart.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 19, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE BLACK DOMINO and BETWEEN YOU AND ME AND THE POST. Characters by Messrs. W. H. Sawyer, Clarke, Pearson and Higgins; Miss Lucy Rushton, Mrs. Maeder, Mrs. Mark Smith, and the entire strength of the company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 19, commencing at 7½ o'clock, UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE and LIVE INDIAN. Characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, W. C. Forbes, J. W. Albaugh, F. J. Evans, H. J. Hinton, W. H. Rambles, H. Jordan, J. D. Bilby, F. W. Williams; Mrs. A. Hind, Miss Saidee Cole.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 19, commencing at 7½ o'clock, ATONEMENT; OR, THE CHILD STEALER. Characters by Messrs. Barton Hill, Richard Ordeck, H. W. Leffingwell, W. Edwards, T. W. Keene, G. C. Davenport, T. Owens, J. Jordan, J. S. Goodman, Miss Lucille Western, Miss H. Osborne, Mrs. E. Wright, Miss A. Seidler.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 19, commencing at 7 o'clock, MACBETH. Characters by Messrs. G. C. Boniface, Thompson, and Mrs. Jones.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 19, commencing at 7½ o'clock, JACK and GILL WERE UP THE TREE, and a Farcical Farce. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, C. E. Fox, Master Timothy and Mlle. Martinetti.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7½ o'clock, MONSIEUR TONSON. Characters by Messrs. H. F. Daly, T. Hadaway, J. Bridgman, Jas. Jamison, M. N. Haviland, E. E. Johnstone, Misses Cleaver, Keough, Emma Sheil, Fenton, Thompson, Addie Le Brun.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st., between Court and Clinton sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 19, commencing at 8 o'clock, LEAH. Characters by Miss Bateman, Mr. J. C. Cowper, and the principal artists from Niblo's Garden.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 19, commencing at 8 o'clock, ENGLISH STEEPLE-CHASE, THE SPIRITS OF THE SILVER SHOWER; Or, SPORTS AND PASTIMES IN FAIRY LAND. THE KNIGHTS OF THE MARDI-GRAS.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 19, commencing at 7½ o'clock, BLACKSMITH'S JUBILEE: ICE ON PARIS FRANCAIS; THE DAYS INGIN. Characters by Dan Bryant, Lizzie Alle, Mollie Howard, Nellie Seymour, Dave Reed, Neil Bryant, &c.

THE STUDIO BUILDINGS.
No. 51 Tenth-street, near Sixth-avenue.
THIS DAY, Feb. 19, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., Exhibition of FRENCH, ENGLISH and FLEMISH PICTURES, by celebrated artists.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 548 Broadway.
THIS DAY and EVENING Feb. 19, Exhibition of Bierstadt's last work, STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, for the benefit of the "Nursery and Child's Hospital."

CLINTON HALL,
Astor-place and East 9th-st.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 19, commencing at 8 o'clock, ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE BIRTH-DAYS OF WASHINGTON AND LINCOLN.

HOPE CHAPEL,
Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 19, commencing at 8 o'clock, COBBIE'S ILLUSTRATED TOUR OF SCOTLAND.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The steamship *Europa* arrived yesterday at Halifax, with three days' later intelligence. The Mexican question was still under discussion in France. It was reported that a bearer of dispatches had been sent to this country, demanding a categorical answer to the question whether the continued occupation of Mexico by the French would be treated as a *casus belli*. The British Parliament opened on the 1st inst. Further precautions against the Fenians had been taken in Ireland, three additional counties having been placed under the operation of the peace-preservative act. A deputation of peaceful citizens from Galway had waited on the Lord Lieutenant, asking for military protection against an anticipated hostile landing, and got laughed at for their pains. Spain was in trouble on account of Chilian privateers, as one had arrived in the Scheldt, and her commerce is almost at their mercy. Later news from the war on the River Plate had been received in England. The Allied armies were on the point of entering Paraguay. It was reported they refused to entertain any further proposals for peace that had not for a foundation the expulsion of LOPEZ from that country. Both armies were suffering severely with small-pox. The condition of the Argentine Republic is said to be satisfactory.

GENERAL NEWS.

Late news from the Rio Grande shows an increase of lawlessness and crime. A sergeant carrying dispatches to Gen. WRIGHT, and a German, a witness in the Bagdad investigation, had been murdered near Brownsville. From Mexico, CORTINAS is said to have been defeated by CANALES. ESCOBEDO had not taken Monterey, but was robbing travelers in that vicinity. MANUEL RUIZ, the Minister of the Liberal Government, is reported to have gone over to the Emperor.

The Government of Santa Fe has given Capt. RICHARDSON, a Kentuckian, 2,560,000 acres, with the understanding that he is to settle with one hundred Americans. The land is good, but in a region of almost tropical heat, far from markets, and in the neighborhood of hostile Indians. Mr. FORBES, a Georgian, has lately located in the province of Entre Rios, near Panama City, where he has purchased 16,000 acres of choice land, and is negotiating for 12,000 more, with the agreement to plant there twenty-five American families. Some eighty families are already on the spot, including almost every kind of tradesmen.

AARON DUPEE, aged 78 years, for a long time a faithful servant of HENRY CLAY, died at Ashland on the 6th inst. He was born in Hanover County, Va., and went to Kentucky about the close of the last century, in the family of the mother of Mr. CLAY. AARON was well known to all intimate friends of Mr. CLAY. He was his body-servant up to the time of his death, accompanied him to Europe during his diplomatic visit to that country, and was constantly in attendance on him at Washington.

A correspondent of the *Missouri Democrat* pronounces the report that Western Missouri has been again disturbed by bushwhackers and outlaws incorrect. With the exception of the hiding of the Assistant Sheriff and Deputy of Cass County, while attempting to arrest a desperado, there has been no trouble. The inhabitants of Jackson, Cass and Lafayette Counties have long since resumed their peaceful avocations. A general activity in all departments of industry prevails without interruption.

In discussing the question of labor at the South the New-Orleans *Picayune* says: "We have a great work of restoration and reorganization to do, which demands the capital, enterprise and labor of as many people as will come. All who come to take part in that work, from what part of the world soever they may hail, will be warmly welcomed. They will have no reason to apprehend hostility, prejudice or jealousy from any portion of our population."

The report that Rev. HORACE JAMES, agent of the Freedmen's Bureau in North Carolina, was recently maltreated in Washington, Beaufort County, is contradicted by Mr. JAMES himself, who says: "No person, either in Beaufort County or in Pitt County, where I reside, has ever uttered in my hearing a discourteous word or committed an ungentlemanly act."

Rev. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, the leader in the reform in the Baptist church, popularly known as "Campbellism," died in Kentucky lately. Mr. CAMPBELL was a debater, and his controversies with Bishop PURCELL, of Cincinnati, ROBERT DALE OWEN, Rev. Mr. RICE, Presbyterian clergyman, and others, on theological points, have been published and widely read.

An exciting iceboat race took place on the Hudson River last week. The boats left Poughkeepsie on Friday morning at 9 o'clock, and reached Hudson at 4:30 P. M., where the parties spent the night. Resuming the journey next morning, the distance to Albany was made in two hours and a half, some time being lost by an accident to one of the boats.

As Dr. JOSEPH H. LEVERING was entering his residence between Whitehall and Rosemount Stations, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on the evening of the 15th inst., he was fired at by some person unknown and fell lifeless to the ground. No explanation has yet been given of the dastardly act.

It is said the military commission which tried G. B. LAMAR, Sr., for cotton frauds, some weeks ago, have sentenced him to three years' imprisonment, and $25,000 fine. LAMAR has been released on bail until the President can examine the evidence in the case.

ALBERT L. STARKWEATHER, who was lately found guilty of murder, informs his counsel that he does not want them to make any motion for a new trial, and no motion will be made. He will be sentenced to be hung during the last week in this month.

The Commissioner of Pensions has decided that an ex-rebel soldier, who asked for land bounty for service in the war of 1812, has forfeited his title by rebellion.

Several planters in Hinds and Madison Counties, Miss., have white laborers on their plantations—Irish and German principally—who are performing their work satisfactorily.

GOV. PATTON, of Alabama, has proclaimed pardon to all persons prosecuted for the crimes of rape and murder, except between the commencement of hostilities and the restoration of civil government.

DICK TURNER, the notorious turnkey of Libby Prison, is soon to be provided with safe quarters in that institution, the scene of his devotion to the rebel service.

LOCAL NEWS.

At the Church of the Holy Trinity, at the intersection of Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street, yesterday morning, Rev. Deacon VAN WAGNER and Rev. WILLIAM DIMOND were ordained to the priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Bishops POTTER and GREGG and Rev. Drs. JOHN MCVICKAR, the oldest presbyter of the diocese; JOHNSON, of the General Theological Seminary, and STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., took part in the impressive ceremonies. The sermon was preached by Bishop GREGG.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fifth-avenue Church (Baptist) was observed yesterday with appropriate services. The pastor, Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE, delivered an eloquent, impressive and instructive address, collections were taken up, a collation was partaken of, and a real Christian fellowship season was enjoyed.

NATHAN LEWIS, aged 12 years, while flying a kite on Saturday, fell from the roof of his father's dwelling to the yard, a distance of about 50 feet; one of his legs and his lower jaw were broken. After lingering for some hours death ensued.

The body of JOHN COSNOY, a regular soldier, was found drowned yesterday morning in the North River, near the Battery. After the inquest by Coroner COLLIN, the remains were removed to Governor's Island for interment.

A discourse was delivered last evening at the Thirty-fourth-street Reformed Dutch Church by Rev. PETER STRYKER, on the condition of the poorer classes in this city.

PATRICK DUGAN was shot about 1 o'clock yesterday morning during a row in a dance-house, corner of Washington and Rector streets. The ball took effect in his leg. No arrests were made.

Our acknowledgments are due to the Purser of the steamer *George Washington* for late New-Orleans papers.

The price of Gold on Saturday was steady at 137¼ @ cent. Exchange firm at 109 on London. Money easy, and the Stock Market strong.

Business on Saturday in Produce and Merchandise was quite moderate. Flour was steady. Wheat, Oats, Cotton, Tallow and Whisky favored buyers. Corn, Pork, Dressed Hogs and Lard were held with more firmness. The freight market was dull, with 680 vessels of all classes in port.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—The Columbus, Ga., *Sun* publishes the following notice, dated at the office of the Assistant Special Agent of the United States Treasury Department, in that place, and signed by G. J. A. ALEXANDER:

"Having received orders from H. M. BUCKLEY, Esq., Superintending Special Agent First Special Agency, to collect all cotton subscribed to the so-called Confederate Produce Loan, the following-named parties are requested to call at my office without delay to make arrangements for the delivery to me of the cotton subscribed by them."

And then follows a list of the subscribers thus unexpectedly called upon, some of whom had pledged 500 bales of the staple, others one-half their crop, others one-third, and others still five, ten or fifteen bales, as the case might be.

Now it strikes us that if this is meant for a joke it is not just of the sort that the Special Agents of the Treasury Department should be licensed to perpetrate. While the war was in progress it was allowable for our Generals in command of departments to assess prominent rebels for various benevolent objects, in accordance with the scale they had themselves established by subscriptions made for the prosecution of the war; but times have changed, and this practice has naturally passed into disuse. Special Agents BUCKLEY and ALEXANDER have no right to make these acts precedent, even for the sake of frightening the individuals to whom their notice is applicable.

If they are in sober earnest, and mean to collect the cotton that they thus demand, they have certainly undertaken a contract it will be difficult for them to execute. They know perfectly well that not one in fifty of the subscribers upon whom they call have in their possession any of the cotton in question. The Government has an undoubted right to seize any of the cotton that was actually delivered to the rebel Government and thus became its property under this produce loan subscription, but it is certainly unjust to hold private individuals to their undischarged obligations to an authority that never had any actual existence, and which the Government itself refused to recognise.

The Reconstruction Committee and the Constitution.

To deprecate the endless manufacture of propositions purporting to be amendments of the Constitution, is not necessarily to affirm the divine origin or unchangeable character of that instrument. We are not required to make the infallibility of its authors a saving article of faith, or to forswear all modification or enlargement of its terms. There is, however, a certain method of effecting a change, upon which the country may insist, as well for its own peace as because of the respect which is entertained for its great charter. Thus, we may insist that the plea of amending the Constitution shall not be a pretext for serving transient party purposes, or for accomplishing ends which might be more properly reached by simple legislation. With equal propriety, we may demand to be informed of the full scope and tendency of contemplated changes, before being asked to pronounce judgment for or against any particular change. In other words, we shall be justified in exacting as a reason for amendment a valid national as distinguished from a mere partisan consideration; and in refusing to commit ourselves to any specific amendment, by whomsoever proposed, until its relation to other amendments be clearly understood.

These are elementary truths, of the force and application of which it should not be necessary to remind a Congressional Committee specially charged with the business of reconstruction. But the Reconstruction Committee has either forgotten them, or has resolved to subordinate them to some unavowed purpose. Whatever its cause, the fact is not surprising when connected with the manifest departure from the line of duty with which the Committee is chargeable. Unless its title be a misnomer, the work reasonably expected at the hands of a Reconstruction Committee is the presentation of some complete and comprehensive plan, covering the problem of reconstruction. As we understand it, *that* was the object of its appointment. The country, therefore, had a right to expect an early and exhaustive report, setting forth the features and merits of the case, indicating some course to be followed, and, if need be, suggesting such constitutional amendments as to the wisdom of the Committee might appear necessary in existing circumstances. As yet, however, the Committee has done nothing to vindicate its appointment, or to inspire confidence in the sagacity of its controlling members. It has not communicated a particle of information to Congress. It has not propounded any plan for the guidance of Congress on the question of reconstruction. It has not indicated the conclusions at which its members have thus far arrived. All we know about it or its work is derivable from two propositions which have been submitted in its name, both in the form of an amendment to the Constitution, and neither shedding a ray of light upon the problem which the Committee was required to solve.

Indeed, the two propositions which have emanated from the Committee, and are now before Congress, admit of but one practical interpretation. Of themselves they are valueless. They accomplish nothing in the direction of reconstruction. They neither express an intelligible judgment as to the relation of the States lately in rebellion to the Union, nor reveal the standard by which the action of Congress should be regulated. For any immediately useful purpose they are not worth the paper upon which they are written. They are suggestive, it is true, but only in an unsatisfactory sense. Their significance lies not in what they would accomplish, even if ratified, but in the evidence they afford respecting plans not yet presented and intentions not yet declared. Although only permitted to see as through a glass, darkly, it is not difficult to recognize in these proposed amendments tokens of a scheme which should be stated and discussed in its entirety before a final vote be had upon any of its parts.

The amendment last reported is the more significent of the two. Besides conferring upon Congress an authority incompetible with the rights of the States, as hitherto interpreted, it foreshadows other innovations that were else impossible. It reads, "Congress shall have the power to make all laws necessary and proper to secure to the citizens of each State the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States, and to all persons of the several States equal protection in the rights of life, liberty and property." What could justify such an increase of power as by this amendment would be conferred upon Congress? What ulterior purpose is contemplated, that Congress should be invested with a right to override the legislation of States in matters of which, as the Constitution now stands, they are the competent and sole judges? What great interest is to be promoted, what great principle protected, what great change facilitated, that every State, North and South, is to be dealt with as territories now are, whenever a Congressional majority shall deem interference "necessary and proper?" The Reconstruction Committee is in fairness bound to explain its motives in reporting a resolution so directly at variance with received ideas in regard to the power of States under the Constitution. Is this blow at the rights of States, as at present secured, simply a preliminary to the enactment of negro suffrage? Is the Constitution to be changed, and the march toward centralization hastened, for no other reason than that the Reconstruction Committee desires to extend the franchise to freedmen everywhere? An explanation upon these points is due to Congress and the country. Let us know whether, after abolishing Slavery by a constitutional amendment, another amendment is to be submitted, to secure for the black man a privilege which Congress never considered it "necessary and proper" to enforce when white men only were concerned.

There is another ground upon which this and kindred information may be pressed for. By its first resolution, which the House has already adopted, the Reconstruction Committee indirectly, but obviously, recognizes the right of each State to regulate the franchise according to its own will. If that resolution has any meaning, the members by whose votes it was carried must, logically, vote against the resolution reported on Tuesday. On the other hand, if Congress is now to acquire power to meddle with the internal concerns of States, the franchise included, and if the object in acquiring the power be to enforce negro suffrage by a Congressional enactment, the resolution formerly passed by the House, and still before the Senate, amounts literally to nothing. The hypothesis in either case exemplifies the folly of the course pursued by the Committee in reporting, fragmentarily, by resolution, instead of preparing a complete and coherent report, and presenting it to Congress in a shape that admits of intelligent and consistent action.

Be the Committee's plan what it may, we think that it will not eventuate in anything, if its efficacy be made contingent upon constitutional amendments. Congress may adopt them if it choose, but he must indeed be sanguine who imagines that the requisite number of States will ratify either of the propositions now under consideration. None but a fanatic can suppose, for example, that any considerable number of States will surrender to the Federal Government the direction of their affairs in reference to the franchise and cognate subjects. The worthlessness of the Committee's labors, so far as they are known, is therefore apparent. And Congress in debating them, week after week, wastes time and temper, and hinders legislation on questions of the highest importance to the country.

A Constitution which enabled the country to attain to marvelous growth in a time of peace, and which has proved its strength and efficiency during a period of rebellion and war, may be safely left to provide for the difficulties with which we have at present to grapple.

Our Internal Revenue—Great Sources of Income.

Looking to the returns of internal revenue for the past three years, it may be ascertained with tolerable certainty to what great sources we shall henceforth have to look for meeting the fiscal exigencies of the Government.

From tobacco (including cigars) we got, in the year ending June last, over eleven million dollars, against about one-fourth that amount in 1863. But considerable as this increase is, the returns are little more than one-third the amount which the British Exchequer derives from the same source. Distilled and fermented liquors produced, last year, less than twenty millions, against over thirty millions in 1864—a fact in great part due, no doubt, to the enormous over-production of the last-named year, caused by the anticipated increase of duty. That increase was from 60 cents to $1 50 and $2, for the first and second half of 1865, respectively. A much smaller proportionate advance in the British excise duty in 1861 resulted in a decrease of production to the tune of nearly five million gallons of spirits, leaving but a mere fraction of gain to the Treasury from an increase of duty from eight to ten shillings sterling a gallon.

In 1864 we produced no less than 85,295,391 gallons of distilled spirits, or about four times as much as was produced within the United Kingdom in 1861. It is not incomprehensible, therefore, that in 1865 our production should have fallen to less than seventeen million gallons, and that, as a consequence, the revenue returns from this source in the latter year were barely two-thirds those of 1864. The Commissioner, however, looks hopefully to this source of income. He says our markets are now exhausted of spirits distilled before taxation, or when they were subjected only to the earlier rates, (20 cents and 60 cents a gallon.) And the supplies for consumption must henceforth pay the high duty. If this consumption should come up to the average of Great Britain, the gross returns from this source alone will fall little short of fifty million dollars a year. From no interest could such a sum be drawn so legitimately. The question is simply one of the possibility of enforcing the law. With all the perfection of their machinery in Great Britain, it appears that there were no fewer than 3,457 illicit distillations there during the past year. We can judge from this what attempted frauds our own revenue officers will have to meet if the Government is not to be swindled right and left.

From stamps a fair return was got last year, and probably no single tax was less felt. The gross amount for the fiscal year was $11,162,392. When we come to get the full benefit of a stamp duty it ought to produce at least $25,000,000 annually, a large portion of which increase might surely be used to mitigate the terrible burdens of the income tax. The latter produced for the year closing in June last $20,567,350—an amount which ought never to be exceeded until some means of adjusting the impost is found, which shall distinguish between permanent and terminable or uncertain income.

Iron and steel in their different forms produced no less than $9,218,808, or about three times as much as the returns of 1864. Refined petroleum and coal oil brought $3,047,212. The receipts from licenses were nearly doubled within the year—an increase due in considerable part to the addition to the list of dealers subject to the duty. The returns for 1865 reached the respectable sum of $12,598,681.

We ought—when things have assumed their normal condition—to be able to meet our obligations and provide for the public service without increasing the internal revenue burdens beyond those of Great Britain. The British inland revenue tax now amounts to about two hundred million dollars. This amount we could raise by a legitimate excise on spirits and tobacco, by a fair stamp and license duty; by a moderate income tax, and by a few minor imposts. It is comfortable in one sense to see our way to raise an annual income of four or five hundred million dollars, and thus leave posterity no heavy burden of debt. But a growing familiarity with the science of imposing taxes will cause us to have such regard to equity of distribution as will not overburden and paralyze our present industries.

OUR NATIONAL CREDIT.—It is a week or more since we were informed by telegraph of a "great conspiracy against American credit" which had been organized in *Canada*. Its object was declared to be the breaking down of the finances of our Government by some wonderful means. What the means were that were to bring about this gigantic end we could not conjecture, until we learned that it was by the publication of a *book*, which would show that repudiation was inevitable. It was then apparent that the original announcement of the "great conspiracy" was only a mode of advertising some sensational scribbler's volume—possibly a collection of the letter recently published in an evening paper, and signed "Hopeful," or a collection of financial editorials from the London *Times* or the New-York *News* or the Peoria *Leader*. We at once saw that the great conspiracy so ominously heralded was not of a very frightful character; for several thousand writers and financial doctrinnaires have been busily engaged in proving every day during the last five years that our credit was just about to break down, and our whole financial system tumble into ruin. In the meantime the terrible effect of the announcement of the "great conspiracy" is already apparent in Wall-street, in the recent advance of our securities and the decline in gold.

Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction contains, as usual, some valuable and suggestive statements.

The subject of education is the most important one that can come before our community. With a good system of schools for our masses, we may be able to resist all the evil effects of a poor immigration, as well as the concentration of social evils in our large cities. The hope for a democracy lies in good schools. We can afford to neglect colleges and universities, science and culture, sooner than a plain, thorough system of common school education for the laboring classes. It is the glory of New-York that she has such a grand and cheap system of education for all classes. We find that during the year there have been employed, through the State, 15,478 teachers, in 11,618 school-houses, teaching 916,617 children, the average daily attendance being 395,617. Unfortunately it appears that over 700,000 children between the ages of five and twenty-one years do not attend any school. A portion of these are undoubtedly employed in some industrial pursuit, supporting themselves; another, and very large portion, are those children of poor people in the cities, who seldom attend any school, and who grow up to form the exceptional and dangerous class in our American society. We regret that the Superintendent did not think it advisable to call public attention more earnestly to this increasing evil. It is *the* overshadowing danger in our large cities. To a great extent it might be averted by a different class of schools in our towns, designed for poorer children—who must be irregular in attendance—and teaching some industrial branch. A strict enforcement of the Truant Act in our rural towns would much lessen the evil.

But the Governor and the Superintendent have called attention to the necessity of more Normal Schools in the State. We ourselves have urged this matter for years on the attention of the authorities. Teaching is a business as much as any other; and those intending to enter it ought to fit themselves carefully for it. We do not hesitate to say that a very great number of the teachers in the schools of this City are not sufficiently well trained for the needs of their profession. Neither do they seem very anxious to learn. The Board of Education have had for some time a training-class for teachers, under competent supervision, and but few teachers have availed themselves of its advantages.

There ought to be a first-class Normal School in this City, and its graduates, after a competition examination, should have the first chance to vacant places as teachers in our public schools. It is a disgrace to us that a little town like Oswego should supply teachers for this City and the whole country, trained under the most advanced methods, while New-York has nothing of the kind.

But instruction can never be what it should be till teachers are paid a fair compensation. First-rate talent will never enter a profession so poorly remunerated. The average salaries per annum, we are informed in this report, are $563 70 of city teachers, and $169 34 of country teachers; or the average weekly wages for teachers in rural districts, $3 46.

With all our grand school-houses in New-York, and combined machine-system for teaching children, we incline to the opinion that our school system is, in its influence and general character, far inferior to that of Boston or other New England cities. We commit the error of crowding together too many in one building. We injure health and discourage the timid and slow, and teach too much in mass. There is not enough close, individual drilling in our large schools. The class of teachers in some of them is not sufficiently trained or intellectual; and in others they set a bad example to girls of the working classes by too extravagant dressing, so that we are told there is a constant emulation in some of the girls' schools in costly dress and ornament.

Few of the teachers know anything of the best features of the Pestalozzian system, and in none of the schools is serving enough taught.

A Normal School and competitive examinations for teachers would be the first great step toward reform.

Mr. RICE pleads very properly for the free instruction in all colleges and schools of the children of all sailors and soldiers disabled or killed in the service of the country. He urges the foundation of three or more Normal Schools, the increase of the State School Tax by one-fourth of a mill, and the amendment of the general school laws, so that the odious Rate Bill shall no longer prevent children from going to school.

His suggestions claim careful consideration from the Legislature.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Mr. PERRY, recently the Provisional Governor of South Carolina, but who is now waiting in Washington for admission to Congress as Senator from that State, has written a long letter upon national restoration, and in behalf of the State he was elected to represent. He takes this labor upon himself, because, he says, it is not likely that any representative from South Carolina will be heard in either House for some time to come, and, in the mean time, questions of vital importance to her interests, honor, and welfare, will be before the Senate. Mr. PERRY discusses the two great questions that interest the South—the negro question and the question of Congressional representation; but he takes a little too much trouble to extenuate the course pursued by South Carolina five years ago, and to assail the North for displaying "so much interest in the negro race." He demands the admission of the Southern representatives in order that they may have a voice in the legislation that interest their section—that thus legislation may be intelligent in itself as well as applicable to the existing condition of things. He says that though they were all admitted, the present ruling party would still have a majority in both Houses; but, remarks Mr. PERRY:

"It is possible that a measure like that of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill might have been endangered on its passage, if the Southern Representatives had been permitted to show its monstrous injustice to the planter, its demoralizing influence on the freedman, its ruinous consequences to the culture of the Sea Island cotton, and the startling expenditure it will require to support the idle and vicious negroes, who will not work, and are to be clothed and fed by the Government."

About Mexico.

Dr. MASSEY, long a resident of Mexico, is to lecture on the subject of the past and present history of that country, at Cooper Institute, on Tuesday evening. The Lecturer is thoroughly familiar with men and things in Mexico, and those who can find it convenient to be present on Tuesday evening will be entertained as well as instructed. Dr. MASSEY, we believe, has no *political* theory to propagate, and simply speaks in frank terms of what has come under his observation during a term of residence in the country which has extended over the lifetime of various administrations, including the advent of MAXIMILIAN of Austria. The lecture ought to attract a good audience of the intelligent and thinking class of our citizens.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. MARETZEK's operatic matinée was, as usual, well attended on Saturday afternoon. "Ernani" was fairly sung by all the artists—Mme. ZUCCHI being in very good voice. The *rôle* of *Don Carlos* was interpreted by Signor BRANDINI, a recent addition to the troupe. Signor BRANDINI has a high baritone voice of fair quality which he uses discreetly. He is young, well-looking, self-possessed and likely to become a favorite with the public. He is a useful addition to Mr. MARETZEK's company, where poor BELLINI is vastly over-worked. To-night the "African," to-morrow night "Le Crispino è la Comare."

The announcements to-night are as follows: At Wallack's, "Henry Dunbar;" at the Winter Garden, "Richelieu;" at Lucy Rushton's, the "Black Domino" and "Between You and Me and the Post;" at the Olympic, "Who Killed Cock-Robin;" at Niblo's Garden, "Fanchon" (with Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL); at Wood's Theatre, Miss LUCILLE WESTERN in a new drama by Mr. GAYLER called "Atonement, or the Child Stealer;" at the Broadway Theatre, "Solon Shingle" and the "Live Indian;" at the New Bowery Theatre, "Macbeth," "St. Valentine's Day;" at the Old Bowery Theatre, the pantomime of "Jack and Gill," and a farce; at the New-York Circus, an entire change of bill.

INGRAHAM's famous work, the "Pillar of Fire," furnishes Mr. BARNUM with the material for a new religious drama, which he brings out to-day, under the title of "Moses, or Israel in Egypt." The piece has been four months in preparation, and has cost many thousand dollars, the tableaux, panorama, &c., being prepared with an eye to accuracy as well as effect. The afternoon performances at the Museum commence now at 2 o'clock instead of 3 o'clock. The change was made in deference to habitués who live in the country, and desire to take the afternoon trains.

Miss LACOSTE made her *début* at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening under circumstances which were in every way unfavorable. The Academy is far too large for dramatic purposes, and for a novice it must be exceptionally discouraging. A new play increased the rigors of the occasion, but worse than all were the preliminary announcements. These were penned in the loudest style, and gave offence to the good taste of the community. This, for instance, is what Miss LACOSTE says of herself: "Nothing will be wanting on my part, or that of my company to give satisfaction to a refined and intelligent community." The manager then adds the following modest words: "It is presumed that the Academy of Music will be thronged on the night of Miss LACOSTE's *début*, in consequence of the great interest already excited in the public mind by the flattering reports of her dramatic capabilities as displayed in her rehearsals." Lastly, a statuette of the lady, by W. WALCUTT, was hauled about the City like Capt. BENDERS' gun on the eve of an election. It turned up at the Academy of Music on Saturday night, and afforded some amusement between the acts. A long cranky figure, with arms of ape-like length and a head of hydrocephalic proportions, do not convey a flattering idea of a well-favored and interesting lady; yet this is about all that Mr. WALCUTT has accomplished. The natural consequence of these multitudinous blunders was an audience alim in numbers, and ill disposed to tolerate the short-comings of a first night. Of those short-comings we shall speak with all possible brevity. Mr. PRAY's play is too long for immediate digestion. It must suffice that it is based on the old Roman legend, and terminates with the death of the heroine, hence it is called "Virginia of Rome." The dialogue is copious and smooth. The soliloquies, however, are of inordinate length, and the expletives too numerous to mention. The plot and situations are of the slightest kind. There is nothing indeed to anticipate on this score, and the spectator, like Dr. Blimber's pupils, takes farewell of his spirits after the first act, and becomes bitterly misanthropical by the fifth. The company engaged to play this plentiful work did not satisfy us. The gentlemen did too much with their hands, and with the exception of *Appius Claudius*, who preserved the manner of the Decemvirate, (B. C. 451-449,) they all did it in the same way. At times, indeed, it seemed as though a distinguished Centurion was juggling. We looked up in the air to see where the golden balls were flying, and felt disappointed at not seeing them whirl round the noble Roman's head. Mr. CLERCPERT read his part with all the graces of the oldest school of oratory. We do not like the school, nor did we enjoy Mr. CLERCPERT's illustration of it. It is not pleasant, CARLYLE correctly remarks, to sit passively like a bucket and be pumped into. After Mr. CLERCPERT and Mr. FAIOR (*A. Claudius*) there is no one to be mentioned with toleration. A vilar throng of performers has never been seen on the New York stage. We except, of course, Miss LACOSTE who unquestionably possesses very remarkable talent. Her voice is exceedingly clear. It is strong also, but feminine, and capable of much expression. The *rôle* of *Virginia* we are informed is the longest and most elaborate in the English drama. About its length we have no doubt, and it is certain that Miss LACOSTE knew the text thoroughly. The lady reads well, is utterly free from embarrassment, moves easily on the stage, [and with study and practice has evidently a career before her. It was not easy to win approval from an audience which was bored to death with the play, and which in truth "guyed" it through the two last acts, but Miss LACOSTE will, we are sure, be remembered with favor by the more critical part of the assembly. When the play terminated Mr. CLERCPERT came before the curtain and stated some interesting biographical facts concerning the lady—namely, that she had seen but four plays in her life, and been but twelve times within the walls of a theatre. The natural and correct inference is that Miss LACOSTE possesses native ability of a high order, but has everything to learn in the arduous profession which she is about to adopt.

The Brothers POZUANSKI gave their second concert at Irving Hall on Saturday night, when another large audience assembled to hear these gentlemen. We have nothing to add to our former remarks, except that the Brothers seemed to possess more confidence, and were therefore able to do better justice to themselves. The are *salon* players, but have not yet attained the power necessary for the concert room. Miss ZELDA HARRISON sang charmingly on this occasion. The orchestra was conducted by Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ, whom we were glad to see once more at his post, none the worse for his recent severe accident.

Mr. GOLDBECK's first concert at Steinway's Rooms on Thursday last was a complete success, the gentleman surprising everyone by his magnificent rendering of BEETHOVEN's sonata in F sharp. Several new songs by Mr. GOLDBECK were sung, but the indisposition of Mr. ROCKWOOD prevented the original programme being fully carried out. The next concert takes takes place on Th

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 18.

SUPPRESSION OF THE RICHMOND EXAMINER.

The history of the suppression of the Richmond *Examiner* has not been heretofore given to the public. We are now enabled to present a brief statement of the whole matter as it occurred. The special articles to which exception was taken appeared in the *Examiner* respectively of the dates of Jan. 26 and Feb. 5 and 6. In the first date occurs this paragraph, in the leading editorial:

"It would be immeasurably the worst consequence of our defeat in this war that the South should lose its moral and intellectual distinctions as a people, and cease to assert its well-known superiority in civilization, in political scholarship, and in all the standards of individual character over the people of the North. That superiority has been recognized by every foreign observer, and by the intelligent everywhere it is the South that in the past penned four-fifths of the political literature of America, and furnished the list of names best known in Europe either for commanding statesmanship or for personal virtue. That superiority the war has not conquered or lowered, and the South will do right to claim and cherish it.

In the same paper is printed an account of a ball at the Ballard House, given by officers of the Union army. The writer ridicules and insults Federal soldiers after giving an account of the preliminaries of the ball, he proceeds: "The evening arrives, the Ballard is resplendant, there are the haughty dancers, the massive, gorgeous epaulets, the polished boots, the shining lace and the ubiquitous brass, there are women, too, and Southern women, we blush to say it, leaning on the arms which guided the weapon, or perhaps drew the sabre in the deadly conflict. The dance goes on. Supper is announced. The band strikes up, and the gay throng pass into the supper room, we count forty-five ladies in all; but, thank God! we see but few of the Richmond ladies. But, stop! whence that joyous looking bright-eyed Southern girl? Do our eyes deceive us, can it be? We look again—we doubt—we look again, but is so. We cast our eyes over the room, but in that crowd we can see only one other lady of Richmond. We know the supper is over; the sound of music breaks forth and the forty-five ladies are soon again whirling in the dance. The music is delightful; the room glitters with brass buttons and epaulets; but where is the joy for the Southern heart? Shall we fawn and truckle, play the hypocrite and smile when our hearts are full of woe? Where are the memories of the battle-field?" Another article follows, headed "Bellum and Post Bellum," describing the changed appearance of affairs at the hotels, and inveighing against the better treatment accorded to the Union soldier in comparison with that heretofore and now given to the Confederates. This is equally as bitter and vengeful as the preceding articles. In the *Examiner* of the 5th is a "double-leaded" notice at the head of the editorial column, stating that the demand for copies of the *Examiner* containing the account of the hop at the hotel was so great that the publisher was compelled, in order to accommodate the large number of friends and readers who desire to get copies of the account of the hop, to issue that morning a large special edition, containing, in addition to the usual reading matter, the two articles which seem to have created such a decided sensation. In the same paper are two other paragraphs, calculated to perpetuate bad feeling between North and South, one of these referring to the source of information upon which the account of the hop was made up, concluding thus: "It is enough for us to know that we obtained it accurately, and that, too, without getting our foot within the circle where any Southern man, however weak his antecedents, should blush scarlet to be found, no matter how Yankeeized and galvanized he be now. In the third and last paper there is a reproduction of an account of another Loyal Union Hop at the Spottswood, which occupies over a column of the *Examiner*, and gives a list of the ladies who were present, and therefore contaminated. The editor published a card in the same paper, purporting to come from a number of ladies of Richmond, of the first respectability. The editor thanks the ladies, and to show how he prizes the card promises to preserve it in one of the handsomest gilded frames that can be procured. The card reads thus:

"Mr. POLLARD—We, the undersigned, representing a large majority of the ladies of Richmond, feel that our thanks are due you for the able manner in which you described the loyal hops at the Spottswood and Ballard Hotels, and in especial do we thank you for designating the ladies of Richmond who were present." Such was the annoyance and such the insults to which the "designated" ladies were subject in consequence of these articles, that they were compelled to address a note to Gen. TERRY asking his protection and expressing a desire to continue their hitherto agreeable social relations with the Union men of the city, if they can be protected from the insults and annoyance suggested. It was upon thorough examination of the article in the *Examiner*, and due consideration of their baneful effect in stirring up and keeping alive hatred between the people of Richmond who represent the North and those of South, that Gen. TERRY issued the order suppressing the paper. As has been previously stated, Mr. POLLARD came to Washington, sought the President, begged that the order be revoked, and was referred to Gen. GRANT. Upon calling to see the latter, POLLARD was requested to put his application in writing. The substance of this we have already given. The following is a copy of Gen. GRANT's reply, indorsed on the back of the application:

Reply to Application of H. Rives Pollard, Praying a Revocation of the Order Suppressing the Richmond Examiner.—The course of the *Examiner* in every number which I have seen has been such as to foster and increase the ill feeling towards the Government of the United States by the discontented portion of the Southern people. I believe it to be for the best interests of the whole people, North and South, to suppress such utterances wherever the power exists to do so. The power certainly does exist when martial law prevails, and will be exercised. Reluctant as I was to pursue this course, I have felt it my duty to pursue it in this instance; and as much as I dislike to interfere with the interests of individuals, I would deem it improper and mischievous in tendency to revoke the order for the suppression of the Richmond *Examiner* at this time.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen.

Upon receiving this reply, POLLARD immediately repaired to the Ebbitt House, and thence addressed a note to the President, dated Feb. 17. The note is in the nature of a pledge, and runs thus: "If the publication of the *Examiner* shall be permitted, I solemnly pledge my honor that it shall be devoted to the support of the Union, the Constitution and the laws, and that journal will continue heartily to support the President's policy."

Mr. POLLARD called again on Mr. JOHNSON and presented the note, accompanying it with the most positive assevations of good and loyal purposes in the future. The President directed that POLLARD be permitted, upon the promises given, to resume the publication of the *Examiner*. Your Richmond correspondent this evening sends a dispatch stating that POLLARD announces by telegram from this city that he will resume publication of the *Examiner* on Wednesday next.

THE DISLOYAL NEWSPAPERS.

The following is a copy of Gen. GRANT's circular letter to Department Commanders, mentioned in my dispatch of last night:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17, 1866.

You will please send to these headquarters, as soon as practicable, and from time to time thereafter, such copies of newspapers published in your department as contain sentiments of disloyalty and hostility to the Government in any of its branches, and state whether such paper is habitual in its utterance of such sentiments. The persistent publication of articles calculated to keep up a hostility of feeling between the people of different sections of the country cannot be tolerated. This information is called for with a view to their suppression, which will be done from these Headquarters only.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT.

L. S. BURNS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADMISSION OF TENNESSEE.

The temper of the House with regard to the admission of Tennessee having unmistakably manifested itself in favor of early action on that State, the Reconstruction Committee, in order not to be forestalled in the lead of whatever action is taken on the subject, are endeavoring to agree upon a report in favor of the admission of the Tennessee delegation. Whether such a report will be submitted as will command the support of the entire Union strength in the House remains to be seen. In pursuance of this intention the Committee have been considering the petition of Messrs. COOPER, MAYNARD, LEFTWICH and STOKES, the four thoroughly loyal Representatives from that State, which was presented in the Senate last Thursday by Mr. GRIMES, and which sets forth the measures taken by Tennessee to resume the suspended operations of her State Government, and concludes as follows:

"The memorialists respectfully submit that the Government is Republican in form as well as in spirit, and they ask that it may be recognized and its perpetuity guaranteed as the true and proper Government of the State of Tennessee entitled to the same immunities and prerogatives as the State enjoyed by virtue of an act of Congress, approved on the 1st of June, 1796, until her relations with the Government were disturbed by the treason of a portion of her people."

This petition was referred to the sub-committee having charge of the State of Tennessee, who yesterday submitted a report to the committee embodying a resolution for the admission of the Tennessee Representatives which is understood to have carried the inference that of the restoration of the State of Tennessee as well as the question of the admission of her Representatives, could only be dermined by the action of Congress. This report was voted on by the full committee and rejected: Yeas—Senators Fessenden, Harris and Grimes; Representatives Morrill, Bingham, Washburne and Blair—7; nays, Senators Williams, Howard and Johnson; Representatives Boutell, Conkling, Stevens, Rogers and Grider—8. It will be seen that the extreme Radicals and Democrats voted against the report, the former because they are totally opposed to admitting Tennessee, and the latter because the report is understood to imply that the State is out of the Union. The Committee have agreed to take up the matter again to-morrow morning, and it is quite probable that their action will be reconsidered and the report adopted. It will then be brought before the House on Tuesday. Without doubt there is a clear majority in the House in favor of recognizing the State and admitting all her Representatives who can take the test oath.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The conviction gains ground that the Freedmen's Bureau Bill will not be approved in its present shape; but the President, nevertheless, assents fully to the necessity and duty of making provision for the protection of the freedmen, his objection to the measure as passed being wholly as to matters of detail.

THE BAGDAD FILLIBUSTER.

A dispatch received in this city to-night, from New-Orleans, announces that Gen. R. CLOY CRAWFORD, the Bagdad fillibuster, has escaped from the fort where he was confined. His confederate has been liberated on parole. Dispatches received from Gen. SHERIDAN state that everything was going on well on the Rio Grande.

BUSINESS IN CONGRESS.

The current week is likely to be big with political events. We shall probably have the consideration of the Loan Bill, the new constitutional amendment, and the report on the Tennessee delegation in Congress, together with the Presidential action on the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, and possibly also the appointment of a Collector at New-York.

FINANCIAL BUSINESS.

The amendment to the Financial Act of March 3, 1865, known as the Loan Bill, is the special order for to-morrow, but may not be reached until late in the day. The opposition to the foreign loan clause is strong and evidently increasing. It is quite likely to be stricken out. Mr. HOOPER is preparing to speak on the bill, he will favor contraction only to a limited extent, and will argue that the interest-bearing legal-tenders be first withdrawn from circulation, leaving the other legal-tender afloat, as the best and cheapest paper money the country can have so long as it must have any.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

During last week $300,000 in fractional currency were issued to the National Banks, and $50,000 to Assistant Treasurers and others. There is still an urgent demand for more, especially in the Southern States. The Printing Bureau is instructed to print one hundred dollars daily, of all denominations, until further orders.

REMISSION OF DUTIES.

A large number of appeals, from persons claiming from the Treasury the remission or return of duties erroneously or illegally assessed or collected, have accumulated and been delayed, in order that some rules of practice governing these cases might be established, the law imposes a duty upon the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe these Regulations, and in pursuance of this law and on account of the great and increasing amount of money flowing out from the Treasury annually for the repayment of Internal Revenue taxes erroneously or illegally assessed and collected or excessive in amount as well as for the payment of claims for drawback for bonded goods under the internal revenue accounts, Mr. MCCULLOCH has decided that all such claims shall, after having been thoroughly examined, by the Commissioners of Internal Revenue, pass through the regular course of settlement in the offices of the accounting officers of the Treasury, in the same manner as all other expenditures for the Government.

FREEDMEN AFFAIRS.

During the last week several interesting reports were received from agents of the Freedmen's Bureau in different parts of the South regarding the freedmen and their former masters. As a general thing they state that, notwithstanding the great opposition to the system of paid labor, the condition of affairs is very encouraging.

A CORRECTION.

The Associated Press report of Friday's proceedings is incorrect in reporting that Mr. LAFLIN's resolution on the purchase of books was agreed to. On the contrary, it was disagreed to, Mr. LAFLIN himself voting against it, as it was only intended to remind the House and inform book publishers generally that Congress could not order any books except at the individual expense of members without repealing an act of Congress.

JUBILEE SERMONS.

The second of the series of jubilee sermons, prepared by distinguished divines of the different Christian denominations, was to-day delivered by Rev. Dr. WILLIAM ADAMS, of New-York, at the Capitol, on the subject of the advantages of a written revelation.

PERSONAL.

Hon. W. D. GAMBLES, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is expected to arrive here to-morrow from his late Southern tour. Gen. TERRY is here on subpœna to appear and testify before the Reconstruction Committee. Gen. LEE left here this morning on the Richmond train.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

A Lady's Views of Congress—Mr. Bancroft's Oration—Effects Spoiled by a Rainy Day—The Culmination of the Gay Season—Grand Hop at the National Hotel—Description of Some of the Toilets—Observations on Dress Generally.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1866.

Well, Mr. TIMES, I've been in Washington a whole week, and as the inebriated young man said to Dean SWIFT, "I've been *spinning* it out." But don't you throw back at me the Dean's reply—"And now you are *reeling* it home"—for I'm *not*. I'm only just resting long enough to sum up for you a few bits of the gossip I have heard, and tell you of some of the toilets I have seen, and make a few side comments on the gay season here, which has come to a partial close in a flash of brilliancy; and *then*, perhaps, I'll finish the season, and put on my sackcloth and ashes when fresh shad begin to run up the Potomac.

Everybody who comes to Washington goes to the Capitol first; so did I. That magnificent, colossal building grows on me every time I look at it. The work on it gets along dreadfully slow, but every stroke of the chisel and every turn of the derrick does something toward bringing it to completion; and perhaps, after all, it may be done by the time our Southern brethren are again let within its walls, provided this Congress has the "say" about it. Just now the poor fellows are very much out in the cold.

I stopped in the rotunda as I went up and nearly broke my precious neck, and got a dreadful headache, looking at BRUMIDI's new painting in the eye of the dome. I don't venture an opinion on it further than this—that the artist can mix his mortar and his colors to perfection, but I don't exactly see the significance, in any point of view, of such a heterogenous mixture of ancient mythology and modern history with noisy Jupiter Tonans and Prof. S. F. B. MORSE, the antipodes of the design, and the god of thieves, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, old Neptune, GEORGE WASHINGTON, Venus, &c., &c., all in one conglomerate collection. I don't know much about art, but I *do* know that nearly all our Italian artists do run in that same rut of mythology, and if left to them alone our Capitol would be mythology illustrated—and nothing else.

I went to the House first to take my observations, though I had been told that the Senate was the coolest and most aristocratic place, and that the galleries were always graced by more stylish audiences. By accident I got into the eastern gallery, which is on the side of the Democrats and the vacant seats. I didn't feel comfortable there, for the most prominent objects to me were *back* views of your portly Democratic colleagues from the Westchester and Sullivan Districts. That, too, there was the quick, nervous, uncomfortable manner of the able member from Ohio, who worried the life out of Mrs. SUBRATT and her co-conspirators; and the slow-moving editor of the Worcester *Spy*, who writes better than he speaks; and the talkative, plethoric gentleman from Pennsylvania, who ejaculates "Mr. Speaker," as if his lungs were in his boots, and who laughs at his own jokes. So I went around to the other side, and by the gratifying courtesy of a *very* good-looking member *not* from the City of New-York, I was seated in the diplomatic gallery, from which place, in consequence of the excellent memory of the Doorkeeper, I have made daily observations ever since. From this position I have constantly a "three-quarters view" of the Speaker's genial countenance; and if I were a member of Congress I should want to sit over in that circle which includes THAD. STEVENS, Mr. MORRILL, Mr. RAYMOND, Mr. WASHBURNE, Mr. GARFIELD, Mr. SCHENCK, Mr. KASSON, and whose perimeter will take in such good-looking gentlemen as Mr. DAWES, Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. ELIOT, Mr. PIKE, Mr. LAFLIN, Mr. BOUTWELL, Mr. ALLISON, and a very great many others, who I hope will pardon me if I don't mention them, for really I think a great deal of them. I say I should want to sit in that circle, because the Speaker always seems to have an eye out ready to be caught by an appropriation bill, a constitutional amendment, a revenue measure, a military bill, or cold victuals for the freedmen, all of which emanate from that vicinity. As a consequence his eye is kept pretty busy—almost as busy, indeed, as the gentleman over there on the left who keeps his eye on the diplomatic gallery. It isn't me he means, of course, for there is an organ in ermine and velvet and silk just below me; but it makes me nervous, because he does'nt look—he *stares*.

As I look around over the hall I am astonished at the number of bald-headed members; there, the forcible member from Illinois, who represents Gen. GRANT, has just called for tellers on some motion, and as the gentlemen cluster together, to pass between, two-thirds of them certainly are bald, which may have been caused by brain-work—for there is a great deal of brain in this House—or by wearing imperfectly ventilated hats, which have scalded the hair off prematurely. I notice, too, that the eminent head of the Reconstruction Committee is *not* bald, and on closer observation I also observe the reason.

Everybody was on the *qui vive*, of course, for Mr. BANCROFT's oration, and everybody prayed for pleasant weather—I mean those who got tickets; those who didn't, maliciously hoped it would rain, which it did. So a great many fine preparations were cruelly spoiled, and a great many elaborate toilets, gotten up with special reference to unusual effect and radiance for that day, were not worn. Some, however, were not to be deterred; despite the rain, the mud, and the *wilting* effect of contact with your next neighbor's wet clothes, a few did venture forth, in all the glory of lace hats, white gloves, velvet cloaks and moire antique; but one plunge through the bedrabbled crowd that besieged the entrances to the galleries, and one frantic effort to get a seat beside a bedrabbled companion, and the *effect* was gone, the toilet was a collapse, and the wearer was a sorry woman. But I have no sympathy for the butterflies of my sex, who will be so foolish, for they ought to know that no one has any admiration, or any feeling, save one of regret, for a fine toilet put on when the elements are certain to deal destruction to it. Butterflies can only shine when the sun (or gas) does.

But I was going to speak of the gay season, and if I don't leave Congress and begin pretty soon, you'll rule me out for talking too much, for although the THUNDERER is a great paper, it has a limit which your sensible correspondents will not exceed, and the same may be said of your patience.

My member of Congress tells me that last night was the culminating point of the fashionable season, and I find by counting up on my fingers that there were three receptions and two grand hops, viz.: the regular reception at the White House, at Sir FREDERICK BRUCE's, and at Senator HARRIS', with hops at the National and the United States Hotels. As an evidence of the vigor with which some of the gay people here enjoy such things, I may mention that a young friend of mine attended all three receptions, and the hop at the National beside. To-day, of course, she went to St. Matthews' Church, and I suppose that makes it all right. The President's reception was a perfect crush, and I pity the poor people who endure them every week, to the utter ruin of all their fine clothes. It's no use going there to be *seen*. If you want to be squeezed, it's a good place for that purpose, but little of you can be seen except the coiffure and whatever else an evening toilet now-a-days does not attempt to conceal. The crowd at Senator HARRIS' was also very great, but much more select, and in point of distinguished gentlemen and elegantly dressed ladies, I am told, has scarcely had its equal this season. I regret that I didn't make better use of my eyes, so I might tell you of some of the superb dresses worn there, but I never was good at close observation in a crowd, and then my escort was altogether too agreeable to permit of my noticing any one else. The Senator owns a very snug and finely arranged residence here, and the whole interior, filled with a brilliant throng, looked like a fairy scene.

At the hop at the National there was also a crowd, but it thinned out at midnight, so that dancing was quite comfortable, and I managed to make better use of my eyes. The assemblage is said to have been the most select and brilliant of any ball gathering of the season. There were a great many very fine toilets, some of which had also been displayed at some of the receptions earlier in the evening. If I mention a few that came under my observation I shall do it for the express purpose of showing your readers that New-York, with its Charity Ball and its Seventh Regiment reception, and its other like affairs, has not exhausted all the splendid toilets of the season. One of the richest dresses that has appeared here this season was that worn by Mrs. JAS. ST—RT of this city on the above occasion. It was of heavy currant-colored silk, the skirts profusely trimmed with Cluny guipure lace, laid on each breadth *a la Grecian;* the hair was diamond-powdered, with bands of white velvet. The sweep of the trail being very full, made the toilet, though simple, the most stylish in the room. Mrs. Senator C—R wore a black velvet, trimmed with swandown, trail very full; coiffure of buds, roses and pearls. Mrs. Gen. B—S wore a black silk skirt, with a black lace over-skirt, trimmed very prettily with scarlet satin. Mrs. Justice M—E—A white motire antique, with an over-skirt of white dotted lace; hair dressed with pearls. Mrs. GEORGE FRANCIS T—N, a white silk, with a black thread-lace over-dress—as usual, the richest-dressed of the occasion. Miss CH—N, of Louisville, Ky., a pink silk, embroidered very heavily with white; corsage very low, trimmed with a *souvenir* of tulle; white roses in the hair. Mrs. S—R, of the National, was also one of the best toilets of the evening—a cherry-colored silk under-skirt, with a white silk over-skirt, looped up at intervals, trimmed with point applique; corsage trimmed with red velvet. Mrs. Secretary H—N wore a pearl-colored satin, corsage high, trail very full—too full, it seemed to me for the comfort of the wearer—but a very rich dress. Mrs. Representative GR—N C—Y, S—TH, wore a white mohair; skirts and corsage tastefully trimmed with sashes and tassels of scarlet velvet; white band of same at bottom of skirt, and bands of ditto in the hair. Miss ST—NS, daughter of the authoress, was tastefully attired in a white tarletan, looped up at intervals with green sprigs. Mrs. R—N, from the Gramercy Park House, New-York, wore a blue satin, trimmed with sprigs of white roses and point applique; coiffure of moss roses—a very tasteful toilet. Mrs. CHAS. SH—LL, of Albany, wore a moire antique of white ground, ornamented with blue stripes and variegated flowers; silver bandeau in the hair. This was one of the most prominent dresses worn. Mrs. Representative L—N, of New-York, wore a lavender-colored silk, trimmed with point applique; white vine in the hair. Mrs. Representative A—S, of Massachusetts, wore a heavy steel-colored moire antique, corsage high, with black thread-lace barbe, and shawl of same, having a very dignified effect. Mrs. C—E, of New-York, wore a rich lavender-colored moire antique, corsage high, trimmed with point lace, and silver bandeau head-dress. Among the young ladies a niece of Senator F—T, in white tarletan, and Miss B—S, a niece of Commissioner C—Y, of the Indian Bureau, in a blue silk, with white bands looped very charming. There were a number of other striking toilettes, among them a rose-colored moire antique—very rich—corsage decidedly decolleté; but the splendid form of the wearer is probably ample apology for that. At all events, it is the only apology.

With exceeding good taste, for such an occasion, there were not many very full trails. I fear our ladies have got a wrong idea about this feature of the toilette, which is leading them both into extravagance of purse and taste. A dancing assembly is certainly no place for them; a crowded reception will hardly admit of them. In fact, there is scarcely an occasion in our American society which can justify their appearance, because they were originally designed strictly for court occasions in Europe, where their fullness and magnificence could have the greatest effect and be fully appreciated. But no one will pretend here in America that the effect is other than ruination to the material, and destructive to the poor men, who, once in the rear of such an appendage, stand and wait with the patience of Job for the wearer to "move on." There is certainly something fascinating in the graceful sweep of a "gored" skirt, full and long, but a yard or two extra in the length of the breadths becomes a nuisance. I wish to add, for it is characteristic of Washington, that but few of the elegant dresses worn here are made here. The ladies of the French legation get their wardrobes quarterly direct from Paris, while Baltimore, New-York and Philadelphia modistes furnish the residents and visitors here with the greater portion of their fine toilets. There are very few dressmakers of skill and taste here—almost the only one of high reputation is a colored lady, born in Virginia, and, with twenty years' experience in her Business in St. Louis and in this city, has built up a high reputation and secured a large custom from the most fashionable ladies of the capital. Every lady fully appreciates how indispensable is correct taste and skill in such matters—hence this allusion.

I fear I have exhausted all my room, so with an assurance that I am no relation to that fellow you call "Jenkins," and with half a promise to be in New-York soon, I am yours truly,

MARIA ANN TIQUE.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Trichine Disease.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: More than a year ago, in the Pathological Institute of Berlin, after having examined, at the instigation of Prof. REED VIRCHOU, its head, several samples of food, sausage and wurst of pork, which contained Trichinæ, I wrote and transmitted to this country an account of the disease the use of such food had caused in Germany. This account was a warning to the American people. It was a complete statement of all the knowledge pertaining to the subject compiled from many scientific papers. It contained a history of the Trichine disease from the first cases, the cause of which had been recognized down to that year. Impelled by a desire for the public health I translated the work of Prof. VIRCHOU, entitled our "Knowledge of the Trichinæ," but could find no publisher willing to publish it. What has transpired since has only illustrated, by new cases of Trichinosis, the knowledge then acquired. As the recent alarming statements upon this disease, with sensation headings, are calculated rather to mislead than to correctly inform the public, I repeat for your readers the correct account of the Trichine and the disease and deaths it caused.

The Trichinæ disease has for several years engaged the attention of the medical men of Germany. It is caused by the penetration into and lodgment in various parts of the living human body particularly, and finally in the muscles of the young of that species of entozoa long known to naturalists as Trichina Spiralis. The researches of various observers concur to show that the older a parent Trichinæ infect the pig, lodged in its lean flesh, that they reach the intestinal canal of the human body by having been eaten in the pork, and there give birth to their young. These penetrate the walls of the intestine, and finally enter the muscles and remain there. If the body they have entered continues to live they remain in a state of suspension or motionless animation, but if they are in an animal whose flesh is afterward eaten they enter the intestinal canal, are set free in the act of digestion, produce numerous broods of young, which penetrate the intestinal wall and enter other parts of the body.

The symptoms they cause are various, and vary with the stage of infestation. Sometimes they are intestinal catarrh, gastric disturbance, weakness and stiffness of the muscular system, and sometimes pain resembling gout or rheumatism, with febrile conditions not particularly unlike those of typhus fever.

Sometimes the train of symptoms is acute, and the infested person dies in a few weeks; sometimes the disease progresses slowly, with progressive emaciation and loss of strength. As to the remedy, if their presence in the intestine, before the young have penetrated other parts of the body is suspected, the obvious remedy is purgation.

We are indebted to the microscope for our knowledge of this disease, and it is only one of the very many instances in which this most important of all philosophical instruments now used by man has given us truth which could never otherwise have even been suspected.

Several epidemics of this disease have occurred since the year 1859. These epidemics or groups of cases have occurred at Placen, Calbe-on-Salle, Quiedlenberg, Bing, near Magdebing, Weirmar, Hettstadt, near Eislabeen and other places in Germany. Other epidemics of the same character have occurred. In all these the flesh of the dead examined by several microscopists was found literally filled with trichine.

Last summer (before I was in Berlin), a person was operated on by a noted surgeon of Berlin (LANGENBACH) for swelled neck. During the operation the bared muscles were seen to be filled with the characteristic shells or "cysto" of trichinæ. The patient related, in reply to a question, whether he had ever been sick, that in the year 1815, with the other members of a commission for the inspection of schools, he ate a meal of ham, sausage, cheese, etc., at an inn. All who ate of these provisions were soon after taken sick, and except the relator, who was being operated on, died, and a judicial investigation, (poisoning being suspected) was without result.

Again, the captain of a ship, at Valpraiso, from Hamburg, purchased a pig. It was slaughtered on the first of April by the cook. The crew ate thirty pounds of the fresh meat; while near Hamburg most of the crew fell sick—some lightly, some severely, and two died. In the muscles of the dead numerous free living trichinæ were found. But these examples of trichine disease might be multiplied indefinitely. If a piece of flesh containing the trichinæ be examined or closely scrutinized by the naked eye, as microscopists are in the habit of doing, the ovoid, opaque shell inclosing the animal can barely be seen as a yellowish white granule, but the animal itself as it lies coiled within, a semi-transparent worm, is not at all seen in such a view. If the shell be carefully separated, however, from the flesh in which it is imbedded, placed upon a slip of glass, and a drop of hydrocloric acid be added, the shell will dissolve and the animal become plain under a magnifying glass of fifty or sixty diameters.

The trichinæ in order to infest the human body must be eaten in meat, and it is, so far as we now know, only through the eating of pork that they enter the human body. But there is no security from infestation by abstainance from pork, for the gramnivora are not so perfectly select in the character of their food but that they may consume flesh. Trichinæ are found in other animals usually regarded as herbivorous, as moles, &c., but special investigations have proved that these animals consume smaller animals, as field mice, groundworms, &c., and hence are flesh as well as grass eaters, being in this respect like rats and mice, &c. Nevertheless the only flesh man consumes which contains the trichinæ is that of the pig.

The only security, if pork is eaten without satisfactory microscopic examination, is to consume only what has been thoroughly boiled. There is every ground for believing that every so-called case of ham-poisoning was a fatal case of trichinæ disease.

BROWNE.

NEW-YORK, NO. 44 West Twenty-eighth-street.

The Site for the New Post-Office.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your remarks this morning induce me to offer a suggestion or two on this subject. I assume with you that the gentlemen of the Commission appointed to select a site for the new Post-office will endeavor to so discharge that important duty as to meet the general approval of the public, while they will not lose sight of the demands of the business community and the newspaper interests. They will not, therefore, regard intelligent suggestions as altogether unworthy of attention.

Everybody, I think, will agree with you, that the present Post-office site is in no way eligible. Besides, if a handsome and costly building, such as the great commercial metropolis of the New World is entitled to expect, is to be erected, it should be in a conspicuous position, where its palatial proportions and grandeur will strike the eye of every stranger as well as citizen who visits New-York. Such a site, combining all these advantages of public and business convenience, as well as space and sightliness, can nowhere be found so fully as in the lower angle of City Hall Park—just where the fountain is located.

If the City authorities refuse their assent to the appropriation of this most eligible site, the next best is that on which St. Paul's Church stands. There would, no doubt, be many objections raised to the appropriation of this property for the purpose proposed, the principal of which would be the removal of the remains of the dead. Perhaps this might be overcome by the consideration that the price which the property would realize, would enable the Corporation of Trinity Church to purchase sites and build five or six handsome structures in parts of the city where they are much more needed.

In default of obtaining this site the site of Astor House stands next in order of appropriateness. That the locality of the three sites named is the one best adapted for the wants of the entire community, there cannot, I think exist a reasonable doubt. Further up town would inconvenience the great bulk of bankers, brokers, lawyers and shipping houses and express companies. The Underground Railway, which it is now universally conceded must be immediately constructed will have a station at, or near the Astor House, which will enable the whole island to reach the locality suggested in from five to 30 minutes. Can any other site be named combining as many advantages? Yours, &c., W.

Ameliorating the Horrors of War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With the settlement of the intestine troubles of this nation, various propositions are being made for prevention of future ills and the amelioration of the horrors of war. I see that an international convention is to be called, not with the Utopian idea upon which the Peace Congress of '44 (?) was held; but while admitting that for the present time—not speculating upon the human nature of future centuries—wars must exist, the aim is to strip the "last appeal" of some of the present existing, but not necessary, brutalities; in short, to do in wars, what the code of honor has done for personal quarrels, recognising them but as national duels, with restrictions and limitations establishing certain forms, regulations and amenities. Of course the questions relative to privateering, the assistance which other nations may render to belligerent parties in the war, by building ships, furnishing food, clothing, munitions of war, permitting the recruiting of men within their territory, and such like questions, will be duly considered, and may gradually lead to some action of permanent utility. But the more especial object, as I understand, of this commission, is to form public opinion, and if possible to obtain pledges from the Governments of the world, upon what may be considered of minor importance in a political aspect, but which, when the moral growth of the world is considered, is of the highest importance.

The great benefits derived from the ideas of FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, fully exemplified by the services of the Sanitary Commission during the recent national struggle, has led to the question whether these benefits may not be perpetuated and increased; whether there may not be sanitary commissions attached to both opposing armies, supported each by its own people, yet associating and harmonizing, blending in the common cause of relieving the wounded, consoling the dying and burying the dead, irrespective of nation or rank. Would not this be recognizing the dignity of mankind, as it never was before?

The rights of prisoners, who as yet are not allowed to possess any rights, is another question to be adjudicated and settled; regulations respecting the communication with friends and the reception of aid, money, clothes, food, medicines, through flags of truce. Robbery of the dead or living wounded or sound, upon the battle-field or in after confinement, should be denounced as a relic of barbarism.

These and other views must enter in the many subjects for deliberation by a congress of nations, such as is proposed to be called, and I doubt not that every point here mentioned must meet with the cordial assent of every person who may read this paper. How changed is public opinion then from what it was scarcely two years ago. In the meeting of the American Medical Association, held at Irving Hall, in this City, June, 1864, I proposed a series of resolutions, the gist of which was to request of the President of the United States that he would direct that medicines and medical and surgical appliances should be excluded from the articles deemed contraband of war, to the end that quinine, opium, chloroform, surgical instruments, and such like articles, might go to the South, to sustain decrepid age, toddling babes, and delicate mothers, and to *the thousands of Union prisoners* deprived of every necessity in Southern prisons and places of confinement.

It is scarcely credible that this Association refused to discuss the question, tabling it immediately; that I was denounced as a Copperhead, though I had never voted in my life any other than a Whig or Republican ticket, and one fiery War Democrat dropped me as his family physician, for wishing to send "aid and comfort to the enemy."

War is not inhumanity, nor cruelty, nor vindictiveness. When originating from proper motives, and carried out in a proper spirit, it is purifying and ennobling. Who can deny that the American people have not been elevated by our late war? The volunteer who has shouldered his musket in defence of his flag; the millionaire who has freely and generously subscribed to the public purse; the Sanitary Commission; the mechanic and laborer who has contributed his mite to assist the wounded and the prisoner, or their widows and orphans, have been elevated and exalted.

The nation has arisen like a man from a fever, finding itself purified, and ultimately to be stronger than before.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUGUSTUS K. GARDNER, M. D.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1866.

The Radicals and the President.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is it honest or honorable that those Representatives of the people, and who profess so much devotion to liberty, should be in such haste to change the structure of our Government, without giving the people a chance to discuss and elect members of our State Legislatures which are to act on these propositions?

Do you suppose that wise Committee on Reconstruction will report as an amendment to the Constitution, that no State Legislature shall vote on any amendment to the Constitution of the United States unless such Legislature shall have been elected subsequent to the passing by Congress of the resolution proposing such amendment?

Are the leaders in these mad schemes the ones who in 1863 and 1864 secretly conspired to politically assassinate LINCOLN and SEWARD?

I have not much knowledge of history, and would like to know if there is any likeness between ROBESPIERRE and THAD. STEVENS, between DANTON and BEN. WADE? It will not be the fault of these men if history does not "reproduce itself" in this country.

Thank God that our wise and brave President has the support of such men as SEWARD, GRANT and SHERMAN in following in the footsteps of one who did not cherish malice towards the South. May Luther's motto be his: "Here I stand. I cannot do otherwise. God help me. Amen." MALONE.

Mr. Thurlow Weed vs. Lyman Tremain.

To the Editor of the Albany Evening Journal:

In your journal of yesterday Mr. TREMAIN is reported as having said:

"Mr. TREMAIN was not satisfied with the explanations. He wanted more proof that ACTON and BERGEN were true to their party fealty. Both he wished that while Mr. LITTLEJOHN was defending them, he had also defended THURLOW WEED from suspicion of contributing to that defeat. It was that man, who, in the same *Evening Journal*, on the day after the election, stigmatized WADSWORTH and his friends as a nest of 'hissing vipers.'"

As it is not my habit to submit to false accusations from responsible sources, I ask the privilege of repelling this calumny through the columns in which it originates. The charge of Speaker TREMAIN, that I stigmatized "WADSWORTH and his friends as a nest of hissing vipers," in the *Evening Journal* or elsewhere, is not only untrue, but destitute of the semblance or color of truth. The files of the *Evening Journal* disprove the accusation.

In reply to reiterated personal assaults from the *Tribune* "and its correspondents," I spoke of them as a "nest of hissing reptiles."

Equally unfounded is the "suspicion" that I contributed to the defeat of the Union ticket in 1862. On the contrary, I worked with all my constitutional energy to elect that ticket. I am an old man. I have served through nearly fifty State elections. The man or men who accuse me of being unfaithful to my party, "bear false witness." The duties of an editor, like those of a sentinel, require vigilance and fidelity. In both respects I have been ever faithful. I have differed in sentiment and opinion with my party. But the causes of difference were ever frankly avowed.

Early in his life Gen. WADSWORTH was warmly with me in politics. Ever personal friends, I was the first to whom he communicated his intention of joining the Democratic Party. When, in 1862, he became a Republican, the friends with whom I acted arranged for his nomination as Governor. But shortly before the Convention met he declined. In 1862, when his name was presented as representing an extreme Abolition sentiment, I believed that the renomination of Gov. MORGAN would be wiser and safer. But "madness ruled the hour." Gov. MORGAN and Gen. DIX were rejected. When Gen. WADSWORTH, an Abolitionist of Democratic antecedents, was nominated for Governor, I urged the nomination of Gen. COOK, Gen. LEVENWORTH, or Mr. BLATCHFORD, for Lieutenant-Governor, so that the ticket, thus ballasted, might have a better chance of success. But the Convention (under the lead of the man who last Fall desired to paralyze the party and again defeat our ticket by placing Apostate ROBINSON on it for Comptroller) rushed the nomination of Mr. TREMAIN, another Democrat, for Lieutenant-Governor.

That Convention concluded its labors by the appointment of a State Committee, a majority of which, worse than worthless, consummated the defeat of our ticket. That Committee removed itself to New-York, away from the archives of the party, thus depriving itself of the aid of Gov. MORGAN and other experienced friends. It dispensed with the invaluable services of Mr. TERWILLIGER as Secretary. Thus things proceeded until well in to October, when, discovering that without a change all was lost, I went to New-York, and in coöperation with Messrs. KELLY, WAKEMAN and HARRIS, a minority of the Executive Committee, a vigorous canvass was inaugurated. Mr. TERWILLIGER was brought from Syracuse and went to work earnestly. The squandered means of the Committee were replenished, and every possible effort to retrieve what had been lost, were made. And all probably would have been retrieved but for a crowning act of folly. The Committee decided to bring Gen. WADSWORTH to New-York for a spe

FINANCIAL.

DEPEW & POTTER,

BANKERS,

NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK,

Allow interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on deposits which may be checked for at sight.

Special attention given to the purchase and sale of Government Securities.

Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Collections made promptly on all points.

HENRY W. POTTER

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,

(Late Secretary of State.)

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

Keep on hand and buy and sell at market rates, all issues of

UNITED STATES BONDS, SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, &c.

Agents for the sale of the

FIVE-TWENTY 6 PER CENT. BONDS,

issued in aid of the Central Pacific R. R.,

and of the

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS, bearing 7 PER CENT. interest in GOLD, GUARANTEED and PAID by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Agents for Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, executed with care and promptness at the

REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE.

H. CLEWS. GEO. H. REND.
WM. B. REND. THEO. B. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)

BANKERS,

No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.

All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market prices.

DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.

Accounts of banks, bankers and individuals solicited.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES,

which may be checked for without notice.

Collections made promptly on all points.

Orders for stocks, bonds and gold executed on commission.

Gold for payment of duties for sale in sums to suit.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

STATE AID BONDS.

Interest at the rate of

SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,

IN GOLD.

Payable semi-annually.

Guaranteed and paid by the

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The bonds are secured by a mortgage on 160 miles of road, from Sacramento to the California State line, forming part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD UNDERTAKING, aided by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a SINKING FUND of $50,000 PER ANNUM, reserved from the earnings of the road, and APPLIED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered upon terms which render them a VERY ATTRACTIVE and DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. For further particulars inquire at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st.

FISK & HATCH BANKERS.

MANGAM & TALBERT,

BANKERS,

NO. 40 WALL-ST.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SAMUEL B. HARD

BANKER AND BROKER,

No. 46 EXCHANGE-PLACE,

Corner New-st., New-York.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, RAILROAD STOCKS, &c., Bought and sold on Commission.

Interest allowed on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

SHOWN BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 56 WALL-ST.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

and

No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,

NO. 8. WALL-ST.

Offers will be received until the 1st day of March proximo for $350,000 of the Consolidated Sinking Fund Convertible Mortgage Bonds of this company. These bonds are a portion of $2,000,000, issued for the purpose of providing additional rolling stock and to accommodate the growing business of the company, and for the equipment of the additional road now in course of construction to Omaha, on the Missouri; and the mortgage provides for a further issue of $1,000 more of said bonds ($2,500,000 in all) hereafter, for the same purpose, if such issue shall be found necessary.

The bonds bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. interest, payable quarterly in New-York; have fifty years to run, and are secured by a Deed of Trust to Samuel J. Tilden, Esq., upon all the property, lines of road and equipment in the States of Illinois and Wisconsin, amounting to about 650 miles of road, more than 100 miles of which are subject to no other mortgage. This mortgage, together with all other liens, will constitute in the aggregate to only $20,000 per mile upon said roads.

Provision is also made in the mortgage for the absorption, at the discretion of the Board of Directors, of all prior liens into this class of bonds, in the expectation that eventually all the other bonds of the company will be exchanged for these, leaving this class of bonds the only mortgage lien upon the company's extensive lines of road.

These bonds are convertible into the preferred stock of the company, at the option of the holder, any time prior to Jan. 1, 1870. For further particulars inquire at the company's office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

H. H. BOODY, Agent.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1866.

FOR SALE.

First Mortage 10 Per Cent. Sacramento Valley Railroad Bonds, payable in gold coin.

First Mortgage 8 Per Cent. Freeport Railroad Bonds, payable in gold coin.

First Mortgage 10 Per Cent. Placerville and Sacramento Bonds, payable in currency.

County Bonds 10 Per Cent. of Eldorado County, payable in gold.

City Bonds 10 Per Cent. of Placerville, payable in gold.

All in the State of California.

Apply to

GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,

No. 47 Exchange-place.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1866.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Mechanics and Traders National Bank, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing business under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking, under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 23d day of December, 1865.

[SEAL.] FREEMAN CLARK,

No. 1,634. Comptroller.

REAL ESTATE AND MINING BUREAU.

S. HASTINGS GRANT,

No. 70 Broadway, New-York,

Agent for the sale of landed estates, mines, tobacco and cotton lands in Virginia, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Georgia, &c., now offers properties of great value, many of which cover gold, copper, lead, plumbago, iron and coal mines, water power and mineral springs. The fullest information with regard to the above may be obtained through this office.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. Gilman, Son & Co. John Torrey, M. D., U. S. Assay Office.
Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co. Assay Office.
Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co. Messrs. Satterlee & Co.
Messrs. A. B. Wetmore & Co. Messrs. Lathrop, Ludington & Co. Hunt, Esq.

LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 94 BROADWAY AND NO. 6 WALL-ST.

Dealers in government and other securities.

Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency, subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

TRAVELING CREDITS.

Circular notes or £10 and upwards, on the Union Bank of London, available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale, at the current rate of exchange, by LEE, MORTON & CO., Bankers and Exchange Brokers, No. 1 Wall-st.

NATIONAL BANKERS' EXPRESS.

NATIONAL EXPRESS and TRANSPORT'N CO.,
AMERICAN EXPRESS,
ADAMS EXPRESS,
UNITED STATES EXPRESS
STOCKS FOR SALE. Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 48 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE CLYDE COAL AND MINING CO.,
No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the STOCKholders of the Clyde Coal and Mining Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, in New-York, on the 22d day of February, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.

THOMAS H. CANFIELD, Secretary.

WANTED.

Ross County (Ohio) Bonds.
Fayette and Boyle County (Ky.) Bonds.
Memphis (Tenn.) Bonds.
Bellefontaine Railroad Bonds. By
WM. C. EGLESTON, No. 54 William-st.

OFFICE OF DEKALB PETROLEUM CO.,
No. 20 BROAD-ST., ROOM NO. 15, 18th February, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders and election for Trustees of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, the 26th February, 1866. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer books will close on the 22d inst. SAMUEL W. BOOCOCK, Secretary.

GOLD ROCK MINING COMPANY.—THE first annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 113 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, 21st inst., at 12 o'clock noon. The annual election for nine Trustees will take place between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

R. M. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Quicksilver Mining Company will be held at the Continental Hotel in the City of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of February, 1866, at 7 o'clock P. M.

J. B. RANDOL, Sec.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first door over Park Bank.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE LAND SCRIP purchased and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

ALL ISSUES OF

UNITED STATES STOCKS,

INCLUDING

6 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1864.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1865.
5 PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.
7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES, 1ST, 2D AND 3D SERIES.
6 PER CENT. CURRENCY CERTIFICATES.

ORDERS from BANKS and BANKERS, for the PURCHASE and SALE of Government Stocks executed ON FAVORABLE TERMS and with DISPATCH. Also for all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES OF 1864 BOUGHT and SOLD. VERMILYE & CO.

UNION BANK OF LONDON,

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

BELFAST BANKING CO., IRELAND.

We issue sight drafts on the above, in sums to suit.

TAYLOR BROTHERS.

NO. 17 WALL-ST.

SUSQUEHANNA SALT WORKS,

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

Capital.....$250,000
Shares, each.....25

The Company have paid for their lands, have successfully proved the existence of valuable deposits of salt, and are entirely free from debt. The design of the Company is to at once erect suitable buildings, vats, &c., for the manufacture of salt equal in quality to any in the world, to complete which they now offer to capitalists a limited amount of stock which has been set aside for working capital, viz.: 2,000 shares, at $25 per share, and which is all that will be offered for sale.

Messrs. KRUGLER & WIGGINS, No. 66 Beaver-st., have been appointed sole agents for the sale of the above stock, where all information relative to the prospects and value of the stock will be cheerfully given.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP, EUGENE WINTHROP.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, BUSINESS PAPER, ETC.
BANKER'S, COMMERCIAL AND DOCUMENTARY BILLS bought and sold on commission.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS.

HEAD RUBBER STOCK

For sale by

DICKINSON & PARTRIDGE,

Nos. 62 Broadway and 23 New-st.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1866.

THE TRUSTEES IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1865:

Premiums received on marine risks, from 1st January, 1865, to 31st December, 1865..$6,833,146 80	
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1865.....	2,019,324 73
Total amount of Marine Premiums.....	$8,852,471 53
No policies have been issued upon life risks nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1865, to 31st December, 1865.....	$6,764,146 80
Losses paid during the same period.....	$3,650,178 45
Returns of premiums and expenses.....	1,092,341 44
The Company has the following assets, viz.:	4,742,519 89
United States and State of New-York Stock	
City, Bank, and other stocks.....	$1,428,826 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise.....	1,184,150 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages.....	122,300 00
Dividends on stocks, interest on bonds and mortgages, and other loans, sundry notes, insurances and other claims due the company, estimated at.....	144,854 43
Premium notes and bills receivable.....	2,000,841 96
Cash in bank.....	60,461 00
Cash in bank, United States Treasury Note Currency.....	220,551 78
Total amount of assets.....	$12,196,976 17

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profit will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 6th of February next.

Seven per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1864, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 6th of February next, from which date interest on the amount, so redeemable, will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled to the company.

A dividend of 35 per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company, for the year ending 31st December, 1865, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 3d of April next.

By order of the board.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN D. JONES, WM. STURGIS,
CHARLES DENNIS, HENRY K. BOGERT,
WM. H. MOORE, JOSHUA HENRY,
HENRY CONE, DENNIS PERKINS,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL, JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,
LEWIS CURTIS, J. HENRY BURGY,
ISAAC WILDEY, RUSSELL, CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
LOWELL HOLBROOK, C. A. HAND,
R. WARREN WESTON, B. J. HOWLAND,
ROYAL PHELPS, BENJ. H. BROOCK,
CARLOS BARSTOW, ROBT. B. MINTURN,
J. P. PILLOT, ROBT. B. MINTURN, JR.,
W. E. DODGE, GORDON W. BURNHAM,
GEO. GIBSON, FRED. CHAUNCEY,
DAVID LANE, JAMES LOW,
JAMES BRICE, GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
LEROY M. WILEY, WILLIAM H. WEBB.

DANIEL S. MILLER,
JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. MOORE, Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

THE

AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES,

NO. 64 BROADWAY.

Mines, mineral lands and ores examined and reported upon. Competent engineers furnished to Mining Companies.

Consultations afforded on all mining, metallurgical and chemical questions at the office of the bureau, Rooms 19, 20 and 21, Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Geo. D. H. Gilespie. Francis Tomes, Jr.
Hon. C. Calhoun, President Fourth National Bank.
Chas. Augustus Davis.
Fred. Schuchardt, of F. Schuchardt & Sons.
E. Carlus, of Carlus, De Ruyter & Co.
Augustus Schell, of Schell, Sons & Co.
J. F. Schroeder, of Schroeder & Co.
Chas. Hoffgaul, of Troeger, Schmidt & Co.
Wm. and Drake Brothers.
Geo. F. Dunning, Supt. of U. S. Assay Office.
S. B. Mount, Jr.
Theodore Gentil, of Gentil & Phippe.

BOARD OF EXPERTS.

Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, President of Columbia College and School of Mines, President of the Board.
Dr. John Torrey, Assayer of the U. S. Assay Office.
Prof. R. P. Kimball, Mining Engineer, Vice-President of the Board.
Dr. John Torrey, Assayer of the U. S. Assay Office.
Dr. Charles Ridgeway, of Colebury & Raymond.
Dr. Alex. Trippel, Metallurgical Engineer.
Prof. Francis L. Vinton, of the School of Mines of Columbia College.
Prof. Thomas Egleston, Jr., of the School of Mines of Columbia College.
Prof. O. F. Chandler, of the School of Mines of Columbia College.
Dr. Fitch Buck, Esq., of Parts & Buck.
W. P. Trowbridge, Esq., of the Novelty Iron Works.
R. P. Raymond, Esq., Secretary of the Board.
Dr. Herman Croudse, Civil Engineer and Mining Engineer.
GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.

DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY offer for sale $1,850,000 of their First Mortgage Sinking Fund, convertible bonds, due April 1, 1895, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable in the City of New-York on the first days of April and October in each year. These bonds are a portion of the bonds which the Company is authorized to sell under the provisions of a mortgage to George N. Titus and James D. Fish, Trustees for $5,000,000, covering the whole line of the Company's road, from Chicago, Ill., to Richmond, Ind., 224 miles, with the franchises, equipment and appurtenances, and all other present and future acquired property.

The proceeds of these bonds now offered will extinguish the whole existing floating debt of the Company, and provide for the purchase of a large amount of additional rolling stock.

For copy of mortgage and further particulars, apply at the office of the Company, No. 37 William-st., New-York, where subscriptions for the bonds will be received.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1866.

ALL HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, North Carolina, are respectfully requested to make themselves known, as soon as possible, to the undersigned, or M. K. JESUP & CO., agents of the company, New-York, giving class and numbers of bonds held by them respectively, that the company may confer with them on matters relating to their interest.

HENRY M. DRANE,
President Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, Wilmington, N. C.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. Co.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, 1866. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 10 until Feb. 22.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

FOR SALE—FIFTY SHARES OF THE NEW-York and New-Haven Railroad Company's stock, with the privilege of subscribing for the new stock. Apply to C. KNEVALS, No. 68 Nassau-st.

AMERICAN COAL COMPANY'S DIVIDEND SCRIP wanted by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place, N. Y.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK

HAS REMOVED TO NO. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE, 3d-av., during the erection of their new Banking-house. Bank open from 10 to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

W. J. BARNES, Sec. ISAAC T. SMITH, Pres't.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

From this date from government tax.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Chartered 1851.

No. 267 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

Open daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK-ST.

Interest, SIX PER CENT. free of tax.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—ARTIFICIAL HUMAN Eyes made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH & P. GOUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Roissennean, of Paris,) No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, Prize Money, &c., collected by J. F. GRAY, No. 1 Chambers-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.

GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 141 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital, - - - - - $200,000
Assets, - - - - - - - 252,000

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1866.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on the first day of February, free of government tax.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend for the month of January of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company, payable on the 20th inst.

Transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 20th inst., both days inclusive. AUSTIN STEVENS,

Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1866.

A DIVIDEND of

SIX PER CENT.

is THIS DAY declared, payable on demand, in cash, to stockholders.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. on outstanding scrip, payable 15th March, in cash.

Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY PER CENT. on the Earned Premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1866. The scrip will be ready for delivery on and after 15th March prox.

GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

SHADE RIVER PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OFFICE NOS. 4 AND 6 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1866.

The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock from this net earnings for the month of January, payable on and after TUESDAY, the 27th inst.

Transfer books will be closed from the 22d to the 27th, inclusive.

By order of the Trustees.

D. C. HYDE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STOUT COAL COMPANY,
ROOM NO. 44 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, (out of the earnings for the three months ending Jan. 31,) payable at the office of the company on and after March 1. Transfer books closed from 24th inst. to 2d proximo.

G. S. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 14, 1866.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. each on the preferred and common stock of the Company, payable on the 1st day of March, 1866, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 84 Broadway, New-York City. Transfer books will close on the 20th inst., and open on the 2d of March.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of government tax, and payable to the stockholders at their office, No. 156 Broadway, on and after the 12th inst. Transfer books closed until that date. By order, JAMES HARRISON, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE ESSEXVALE COAL COMPANY,
ROOM NO. 44, TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand at the office of the company.

G. LEE STOUT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN INSURANCE CO.,
No. 28 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared the usual Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., free of government tax payable to stockholders on demand.

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—BLIVEN PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 24 Chff-st., New-York. The trustees of this company have declared a dividend of three (3) per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable after Monday, Feb. 19, 1866. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 16 to Feb. 19.

F. J. DOMINICK, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

TRADE SALEROOMS, No. 498 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., for the continuance of the banking and auction business hitherto conducted by JAMES E. COOLEY, at No. 498 Broadway.

GEO. A. LEAVITT,
ROBT. B. STREBEIGH,
WM. R. LEAVITT.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

The undersigned, having relinquished the trade sale and auction business to Messrs. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., has much pleasure in commending them to the favorable consideration of Publishers and Booksellers throughout the United States, as being the requisite means and every facility for conducting the business with safety and satisfaction to the trade, and with success to themselves.

J. E. COOLEY.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm and name of BENEDICT & TORREY, for the purpose of importing and selling gutta percha and India rubber goods; also, for the transaction of a general commission business.

Said partnership to commence on the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and to terminate on the thirty-first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

J. DAVIS BENEDICT,
WILLIAM A. TORREY.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

THIS CERTIFIES THAT ROBERT B. MINTURN, JOHN N. MINTURN, ELIAS WADE, JR., and JOHN S. ARMAN, all of whom reside in the City of New-York, and WILLIAM H. SWAN, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, and who have heretofore carried on, in the City of New-York, a business with foreign countries, under the copartnership name of the firm of GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., intend, on and after the date hereof, to continue the said business under the same firm.

(Signed) ROBERT B. MINTURN,
(Signed) JOHN W. MINTURN,
(Signed) ELIAS WADE, JR.,
(Signed) J. N. ARMAN,
(Signed) WILLIAM H. SWAN.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1866.
(U. S. Stamp, 10 cents cancelled.)

City and County of New-York, ss.: On this nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, before me came ROBERT B. MINTURN, JOHN W. MINTURN, ELIAS WADE, JR., JOHN N. ARMAN and WILLIAM H. SWAN, to me personally known to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and severally acknowledged the execution thereof.

[L. S.] ADAM P. LENTS, Notary Public.
(U. S. Stamp, 5 cents, cancelled.)

Filed with the Clerk of the County of New-York, January twenty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

ROBERT C. FERGUSON, GENERAL Partner of ALSOP & CO., Lima, Peru, and Valparaiso, Chili, will represent said firm in the United States and Europe, using his own name in the business transactions of the house, for which it will be responsible.

JOHN WHEELWRIGHT and GEORGE F. HOPPIN are the general partners at Valparaiso, and JOSEPH HOBSON at Lima.

VALPARAISO, Jan. 1, 1866.

ALSOP & CO.

The business of ALSOP & CO., San Francisco, will be conducted by WM. F. BABCOCK and TIBURCIO PARRILL, general partners.

ROBERT C. FERGUSON, of No. 42 South-st., New-York, will act as agent for said firm.

R. C. FERGUSON is prepared to make advances on consignments of approved merchandise to Alsop & Co., Valparaiso and Lima, and to Alsop & Co., San Francisco.

No. 42 South-st.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between ABRAHAM SEE and ABRAHAM CUMMINGS, under the firm name of ABRAHAM SEE & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

The business heretofore carried on by them will hereafter be conducted by SEE & WESTERVELT, who alone have the right to settle the business of the old firm and sign in liquidation.

ABRAHAM SEE.
ABRAHAM CUMMINGS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1866.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of SEE & WESTERVELT, and will continue the business of manufacturing Shovels and Spades at No. 1,388 Broadway.

ABRAHAM SEE.
JOHN C. WESTERVELT.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm name of WORK, DAVIS & BARTON, for the purpose of buying and selling stocks, bonds and government securities on commission.

FRANK WORK,
JAS. M. DAVIS,
Formerly of W. R. TRAVIS & Co.
SAMUEL BARTON.

No. 19 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED, D. S. MOORE, of Newtown, L. I., and JAMES JOHNSTON, of Yonkers, N. Y., have formed a copartnership under the name of D. S. MOORE & CO., for the purpose of transacting a shipping and commission business at No. 10 Old-slip.

D. S. MOORE.
JAMES JOHNSTON

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—NORMAN W. KINGSLEY, Plaintiff, against MARY ANN COFFIN individually, and as executrix of EDWIN COFFIN, GEORGE WILLIAM GAIRDNER as executor of EDWIN COFFIN, the people of the State of New-York, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not rec.)—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summon on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 10, 1866.

WM. HENRY ARNOUX, Plaintiff's Attorney.

(United States Int. Rev. Stamp 50 cents cancelled.)

The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 16th day of February, 1866.

WM. HENRY ARNOUX, Plaintiff's Attorney.

F19-law6wM

NEW-YORK COMMON PLEAS—HIRAM STUDLEY against NORMAN EWEN.—Pursuant to an order of the Court entered in this action, I, the subscriber, receiver of the property and effects of "Studley's Express Company," will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, the 23d, the twenty-third day of February instant, at the public sale-room of Bangs, Merwin & Co., No. 678 Broadway, corner of twenty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, by James M. Miller, auctioneer, nineteen horses, ten wagons, two large transfer coaches, fourteen sets of harness, wagon tops and covers, &c., two iron safes, desks, clock, and stable and office furniture, which sale will be entirely for cash. The horses, &c., may be seen at the stables.

Dated, NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1866.

NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Receiver.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be sold, at public auction, at Indianapolis Arsenal, Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 20th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of ordnance stores of inferior quality, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:

974 carbines, various kinds.
36,000 muskets and rifles, new and old, United States and foreign, of various calibres.
852 Starr's army revolvers, serviceable.
714 Savage's navy revolvers, new, and others, with a large lot of spare parts for the repair of small arms, various patterns.
420 cavalry spur bells, worn.
724 cavalry saddles, worn.
1,000 cavalry bridles, worn.
265 bath bastters for pistols, worn.
200 cartridge boxes for pistols, worn.
1,163 cartridge boxes for carbines, worn.
300 slings for carbines, worn.
152 sets of artillery harness, worn.
47,000 sets of infantry accoutrements, worn.
A large lot of spare appendages for the various kinds of muskets and rifles.

Samples to be seen at the Indianapolis Arsenal and at the United States Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York City.

Terms of sale, cash.

JAS. M. WHITTEMORE,
Captain and Brevet Major Ord. Commanding.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Feb. 12, 1866.

Will be sold at public sale, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., a great variety of new and worn supplies, comprising:

Axes,	Jackets,
Boots,	Kneecaps,
Bootees,	Leather,
Buttons,	Lining,
Coats,	Mittens,
Coat Straps,	Mess Pans,
Camp Colors and Cases,	Numerals,
Caps,	Pillow Cases,
Cap Covers and Capes,	Pompons,
Canteens,	Shirts,
Drawers,	Stockings,
Epaulets,	Scales,
Flags,	Spades,
Gaiters, Leather and Canvas,	Shovels,
Hatchets and Handles,	Worsted Leathers,
Haversacks,	Silk—blue and scarlet.
Hat Ornaments,	Tents—about 5,000 cotton
Iron Bedsteads,	Tent Flies,
Iron Pots,	Talmas.

Together with many other articles not enumerated in this advertisement.

Many of the articles are new and in excellent condition. Catalogues stating quantities, and describing the property, can be obtained at the office.

The articles can be seen for two days previous to the sale, upon application to the Military Storekeeper at the depot.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

WILLIAM W. McKIM,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
Philadelphia Depot.

C. W. BOTELER, Jr., Auctioneer.

SALE OF NEW HOSPITAL CLOTHING, BEDDING, &c.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14, 1866.

An extensive sale of Hospital Clothing, Bedding, &c., entirely new and in the original boxes and bales, will be held in this city, at the Judiciary-square Warehouses, Fifth and E sts., back of the City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The following articles will be offered for sale, viz.:

Shirts.....	40,000
Drawers.....	20,000
Socks, pairs.....	20,000
Slippers, pairs.....	20,000
Gowns.....	30,000
Bed-sacks.....	20,000
Pillow-ticks.....	10,000
Pillows, Hair.....	4,000
Towels, Hand.....	10,000

The attention of the trade and the public at large is called to this sale, as the goods will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers. Quantities as small as one dozen will be sold. Goods will be delivered to purchasers within five (5) days from termination of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon and Purveyor U. S. A.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, 1866, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Executors:

15 shares Bank of America, par $100.
50 shares Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, par $25.
108 shares Williamsburgh City Bank (now First National Bank of the City of Brooklyn) with 10 per cent. dividend due, par $50.
100 shares Columbia Fire Insurance Company, par $50.
20 shares Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Company, par $50.
25 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company, par $25.
20 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company, par $25.
200 sh

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

The first-class new iron-screw steamship
DELAWARE,
2,350 tons, Capt. THOMPSON,
will be dispatched for the above port from Pier No. 46 East River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 22.
Rates of passage: Cabin, $100; steerage, $30. Payable in gold.
Return certificates from Liverpool or Queenstown issued at the lowest rates.
For passage apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO., No. 86 South-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
QUEEN	3,412	Comyn.
ERIN	3,200	Carling.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,572	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	3,182	Thomson.
ENGLAND	3,422	Tyrrell.
SCOTLAND	3,586	Hall.
VIRGINIA	2,576	Frowe.
HIBERNIA	2,325	Ogilvie.

Leaving Pier No. 45, North River, as follows:
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24
ENGLAND.....SATURDAY, March 3
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The line of these steamships admits of very spacious accommodations, all coming directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Circular, passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, fee $20 currency.

Cabin passage, $80; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 37 Broadway.

C. H. EDWARDS, Manager.

For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 376 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 37 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

NOUVEAU MONDE	3,250 tons	800-horse power
WASHINGTON	3,200 tons	800-horse power
LAFAYETTE	2,200 tons	600-horse power
EUROPE	3,250 tons	800-horse power
NAPOLEON III		1,200-horse power
ST. LAURENT		1,200-horse power
PEREIRE		1,200-horse power
VILLE DE PARIS		1,200-horse power

Leaving Pier No. 50, North River.
NOUVEAU MONDE, Capt. DE VALENCY, Friday, Mar 2
(New sidewheel steamer)
(Carrying only cabin passengers.
Semi-monthly departures of the new steamers just completed will commence in March.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $90, including table wine for other class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $2 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 21.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 28.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 7.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 14.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 21.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not pe accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships HUMBOLDT and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO.....HENRY A. GARDNER.....March 17, 1866.
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....April 14, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin.....$132 50 | Second cabin.....$80 00

Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information, apply to
JOSEPH DOMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD'S

Well-known first-class mail steamships, having been thoroughly refitted, with comfortable accommodations for passengers of all classes, will leave Pier No 42 North River, for Bremen, calling at Cowes, on the following THURSDAYS:

ATLANTIC, 3,000 tons, 1,600-horse power, CHARLES HOYER, Commander, 22d February.
BALTIC, 3,000 tons, 1,600-horse power, 15th March.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, 12th April.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, 2,600 tons, 1,000-horse power, 26th April.

Prices of passage payable in gold.

First Cabin, $105; Second Cabin, $62 50; Steerage, $37 50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD'S

steamship ATLANTIC, Chas. Hoyer commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 42 N. R., THURSDAY, 22d Feb., at 12 o'clock M., for Bremen, via Cowes, taking passengers to London, Havre, Southampton and Bremen. First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50, payable in gold, or its equivalent. For freight and passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF LIMERICK.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 21
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 24
CITY OF DUBLIN.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 28
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....March 3

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$30
Return Tickets to London.....165 | Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....165 | Steerage to Paris.....40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $80; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Drafts issued for passage, Liverpool or Queenstown, $20 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship
MORRO CASTLE,
B. ADAMS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 o'clock, P. M., punctually, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 2 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CUBA, Capt. LEE, Wednesday, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, Feb. 26 and SATURDAY, March 24.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO.

CALLING AT
ST. THOMAS, PARAMBUCO AND BAHIA
EVERY TRIP.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

will dispatch regularly, on the 29th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River,
ONE OF THEIR NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS,
THE
SOUTH AMERICA.
E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander,
FOR RIO JANEIRO,
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 28TH OF FEBRUARY.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamship.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.
For freight or passage apply to
THOMAS ASENCIO & CO.,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P. M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.
Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.
All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINTAND RICHMOND.

The OLD LINE, from pier 37 North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
ALGONQUIN, Capt. ——,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 181 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

The splendid fast-sailing side-wheel steamship LILY, Capt. HOWLAND, is now receiving cargo at Pier No. 3 North River, and will sail WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, having the capacity only for the bulk of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to E. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 64 West-st.
Cabin ladies furnished and signed at the office; No. 26 West-st.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

The new, elegant and fast-sailing first A1 steamship
SARATOGA,
CROWELL, Master,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched for the above port on SATURDAY, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 79 William-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with the Company's steamers for San Francisco, touching at ACAPULCO.

FEBRUARY.

1st. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with the COLORADO.
10th. COSTA RICA, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
21st. NEW-YORK, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for OTHER CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLA.

THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, IN CURRENCY.

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
To San Francisco	$300	$200	$100

A discount of ONE-QUARTER from steamers' rates will be allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers accommodated with provisions.

Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
$175 to $195	$150	$50.

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

The Central American Transit Company having placed a fine new steamboat on LAKE NICARAGUA, thereby insuring

PROMPT AND RELIABLE TRANSIT,

will dispatch this fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY HALL, Commander,
on TUESDAY, Feb. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Morton-st., for Greytown.

LOW RATES.

For passage apply early, by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS.

Having concluded arrangements with the PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY and the CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, they are now prepared to receive and forward WITH DISPATCH all kinds of goods, to and from points on the SOUTH PACIFIC and CENTRAL AMERICAN COAST, under THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

For further particulars, classification of goods and rates, apply at our office, No. 54 Broadway.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of freight per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers will receive orders for delivery at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 54 Broadway, upon surrender of their bills of lading.

Goods remaining on the wharf twenty-four hours after discharge will be stored at expense and risk of consignees.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.—THE Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer NEW-YORK will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received as usual.

MERCHANDISE FOR ISTHMUS OF PANAMA

Taken at greatly reduced rates.

Shippers will find it to their advantage to examine our tariff. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 54 Broadway.
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EVERY SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 13, NORTH RIVER, in connection with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.

SIDE-WHEEL LINE.

Passage rates through to Augusta, Macon, Thomasville, Darien, Brunswick, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and Palatka.

The favorite side-wheel steamship
SAN SALVADOR,
JOSHUA ATKINS, Commander,
Will sail for Savannah direct from Pier No. 13, North river, foot of Cedar-st., on SATURDAY, Feb. 24, promptly at 3 o'clock.

Freight received daily and handled carefully.

Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.

SAN JACINTO follows on SATURDAY, March 24.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Agent at Savannah, E. H. HARDEE.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

WEEKLY LINE

of side-wheel steamships connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON.....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
FLAMBEAU.....Capt. WM. S. BATON.
NIGHTINGALE.....Capt. WM. BREAKER.
GEN. BARNES.....Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

The new and splendid side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON leaves on SATURDAY, Feb. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 26, North River.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Agent at Savannah, Messrs. WILDER & FULLERTON. The Central Railroad is now open to Augusta. All goods consigned to their agent of the road will be forwarded free of commission.

All bills of lading furnished and signed on board.

FOR SAVANNAH. PIONEER LINE.

Cabin passage $25. Deck $10.

EVERY THURSDAY.

Landing cargo in Savannah on the following Monday morning.

The new and first-class steamship
ORIANA,
W. D. ROATH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, Feb. 22.

For freight, at lowest rates, or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah,
HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH, MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE—PASSAGE REDUCED.—Cabin, $25; Deck, $10. The first-class steamships VIRGO, Burgess, Commander; LEO, MERRIL, Commander. The VIRGO is now receiving freight at Pier No. 16 East River, and will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
MURRAY FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent, Savannah.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT

ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP LINE.

First-class steamships, and superior accommodations for passengers.

$40 FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.

The well-known and popular steamship
MATANZAS,
WM. LYMBURNER, Commander,
will sail for New-Orleans direct from Pier No. 8 North River, SATURDAY, Feb. 24,
promptly at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin very commodious and elegantly furnished.
First cabin passage

$40 CURRENCY.

Apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
The above low rate includes meals and state-rooms.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

BLACK STAR LINE.

The first-class steamship
MARMION,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M. This line is now prepared to receive freight at all times during business hours, upon the pier (foot of Rector-st.), and bills of lading furnished and signed at the office, No. 96 West-st.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to E. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 64 West-st.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. F. V. GAGE, will leave Pier No. 8, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 24, for freights or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 96 West-st.

MESHANNOCK will follow on SATURDAY, March 3.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EMILY B. SOUDER.....Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
PIONEER A.....Capt. WM. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
will positively sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, DOTTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
Of first-class steamships.

The favorite and fast steamship
ALHAMBRA, CROWELL, Master.
is now receiving cargo and will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, 24th February.

For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.

REGULAR LINE.

The first-class steamships
GULF CITY, Capt. JAMES STEWART.
GULF STREAM, Capt. ROBERT MOUNT.
VICKSBURG, Capt. WILLIAM F. MCCHERY.
MERCEDITA, Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.

The steamer GULF CITY is now receiving freight at Pier No. 23 East River, and will sail on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to
SMITH & DUNNING,
No. 66 South-st.

Extra freight will be charged on all goods for which bills of lading are not taken out before the steamer sails.

EXPRESSES.

MEXICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

For the transportation of mails, merchandise, valuable packages, specie, &c., &c., to all parts of Mexico, by steamers leaving New-York for Vera Cruz on the 8th and 23d of every month.

For particulars, rates of freight, &c., &c., apply at the office of the Mexican Express Company, No. 67 Broadway.
C. F. KNOLL, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 32 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY have made arrangements to extend their express lines, on the 1st of June next, west of the Missouri River to Denver and the mining districts of Colorado, and they will be prepared on the 1st of July next to extend their lines to Utah, Montana and Idaho.

Gold dust will also be prepared to give through bills of lading by their dispatch line for heavy freight to the above named points.

C. A. DE WITT,
Gen. Ag. and Supt.
Feb. 14, 1866.

MACHINERY.

STEAM-ENGINE, NEW OR SECOND-HAND, of about five-horse power, wanted; must be cheap. Address, stating price, ENGINE-STEAM, Box No. 126 Times Office.

SAFE WANTED.—A SMALL SECOND-HAND safe wanted. Address, stating price, L. T., Box No. 1,967 Post-office.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy will leave Chambers and Thirty-second-sts. as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, stopping at all stations.

8:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern Railroad, at Greenbush.

10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Harlem Railroad, at Chatham Four Corners.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, stopping at all stations.

4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.

5 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.

10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT (foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry):

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:30 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

9:30 P. M.—Express Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDER, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Feb. 12, 1866, the express train for Camden will be discontinued. The steamer will leave Pier No. 3, North River, daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., connecting with train for Manchester, Toms River, Long Branch, &c.

FREIGHT FOR CAMDEN and intermediate stations will be taken at LOW RATES on the 4 o'clock line, reaching Camden the next morning.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 5:40 P. M.

Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 9:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 A. M., 12:20, 4:25, and 6:52 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monroe. On Monday only for Piermont at 8:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.

STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS, being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 2 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 2, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. H. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamer leave Peck-slip at 5:15 P. M. Trains North and East from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT DRAUGHT, SIDE-wheel steamer, 200 tons burden, suitable for river navigation. Apply to H. P. FARRINGTON, No. 41 Jay-st.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT.

NO. 26 WEST 27TH-ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.

As a medical clairvoyant Madame Ross exceeds all others gifted with this wonderful power; she accurately locates and minutely describes all diseases, the cause, effect and remedy. Many of our most respectable and prominent citizens can testify to her remarkable powers and success in describing and curing the most aggravated, hopeless and desperate cases of dyspepsia, pulmonic affections, rheumatism, &c. Ring the front door bell.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

I can cure in 36 hours any case of falling of the womb, "prolapsus uteri," without respect to age. The remedy, which is external, replaces the womb without pain in the course of a few days, and without the use of instruments used. References of important cases.

Treatment of every other female complaint, from whatever cause produced. ABRAHAM B. COX, M. D.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. DE KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by DR. KENNEDY & CO., No. 136 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, or the hindrance of business. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase direct of Dr. DE KENNEDY, No. 136 Elm-st., New-York.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL—UNDER THE exclusive care of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. Specialty, operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Send for circular. Fistula, piles, rectum and stricture. Office hours from 8 to 9 and 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 8th-av.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND PROSTATE.—The afflicted may learn how to obtain relief by addressing Dr. PALMER, 97 Nassau-st., Box Station D, Bible House, N. Y. Enclose two stamps.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL aid will find it to their interest to consult Dr. WEST, an old and experienced practitioner, when their health will be speedily restored. Office No. 545 Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York. Be only one.

DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES, from whatever cause, treated with secrecy, and success guaranteed. Dr. STEGER, No. 126 Fulton-st., second door from 3d-av. Office hours, 2 to 8 P. M.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE Physician, No. 6 Greene-st., near Canal.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of SEMINAL WEAKNESS, after the ignorant physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates at our rooms and the best city references, or send for a pamphlet, that had the benefit of dosens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. and at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1836. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient need see no one but the Doctor himself. Consultation medical and private. DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail. Purifies the blood, leaving no mercurial poison in the system of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in one-tenth the time and one-half the money; cures without a moment's confinement or change of diet, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to receive unless this remedy is used. This is what we claim for it, and what no one will accomplish. $3 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marriages, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-NIGHT.

ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

TO-NIGHT—LAFRICAINE.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
(Eleventh Subscription Night,)
LAFRICAINE,
with its splendid mise en scene and original great cast,
Mme. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI, Mlle. ORTOLANI,
MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, ARDAVANI, ANTONUCCI,
LORINI, BARILI, MULLER, &c.
Conductor.....Mr. CARL BERGMANN

TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, Feb. 20,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE,
(The Cobbler and the Fairy,)
with its brilliant and complete cast, including
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
E. IRFRE, BELLINI, ARDAVANI,
DUBREUIL, Mlle. FISCHER, MULLER,
WEDNESDAY.....DON PASQUALE
First appearance of the new Buffo,
Signor SALTI.

THURSDAY—Opera in Brooklyn.....SONNAMBULA
FRIDAY—Last night of.....DON SEBASTIAN
SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE at 11 o'clock.

The sale of reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING at all the regular ticket offices.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, at 7½ o'clock,
(Third Subscription Night,)
By special request of many of the subscribers and others.
LA SONNAMBULA.
Miss CLARA LOUISA KELLOGG
in her favorable part of AMINA, together with
E. IRFRE, ANTONUCCI, Miss FISCHER, &c.
Conductor.....Signor TORRANI
The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence THIS MORNING in Brooklyn, at the Box-office of the Academy, and in New-York at Root, Anthony & Co.'s, No. 21 Nassau-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.—Choice reserved seats in parquette and balcony; also, seats for all the theatres, for sale at the reading-room, Fifth-avenue Hotel. Opera-glasses to hire.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MISS BATEMAN,
three nights only, in her great character of
LEAH.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY,
Feb. 19, 21 and 23,
Supported by
Mr. J. C. COWPER
and the principal artists from Niblo's, by kind permission of Mr. Hayes.
Her only opportunity to appear in Brooklyn this season

MR. JEROME HOPKINS'

THIRD APRES MIDI CONCERT for the Brooklyn Orpheon Fund, at WALLACK'S THEATRE, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 21, at 3¼ o'clock, assisted by Mme. R. DE LUSSAN, soprano, and other distinguished talent. Tickets, $1.

All tickets with dates on previously issued are good for this concert. Meyerbeer's great "INDIAN MARCH," arranged for three Chickering Grand Pianos, will be played for the first time.

PATRIOT ORPHAN HOME.

Anniversary celebration of the BIRTHDAYS OF WASHINGTON AND LINCOLN, At Clinton Hall, Astor-place, MONDAY, Feb. 19, at 8 P. M., for the benefit of the Patriot Orphan Home.

Rev. W. H. Boole, Rev. Thos. Street, Hon. F. A. Conkling, and Hon. Horace Greeley will address the meeting. Music by the Tremaine Brothers. Tickets 25 cents.

BIERSTADT'S LAST WORK—"STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS," will open for exhibition, at Miner & Somerville's Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, (between 12th and 14th sts.,) on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, for the benefit of the "Ladies' Christian Union Child's Hospital." The entire proceeds of which will be devoted to the above charitable institution. Season tickets, $1; single admission, 50 cents.

PROPOSALS

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 3 BATTERY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) indorsed "Proposals for Cooked Rations," will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 19th instant, for supplying COOKED RATIONS for four months from the 1st of March, 1866, (or for such shorter period as may be directed by the Commissary-General of Subsistence,) to all troops in the service, as well as to all other persons properly to be subsisted by the United States Subsistence Department. The troops to be New-York at the Battery Barracks, New-York State Soldiers' Home, or elsewhere; or its immediate vicinity, as well as to those who may be en route to and from other parts of the country, and not otherwise provided for.

The rations will consist of three meals each day, of good and wholesome food, and subject to such proper inspection as may be ordered by the officer in charge.

The contractor must also furnish the soap and candles that may be required in accordance with the army rations, as follows: Four pounds of soap and one and one-quarter pounds of adamantine candles to each hundred rations.

The bidders must state the price per ration, which price must include all expenses, such as furnishing cooking apparatus, fuel, packing-boxes, transportation of the rations, &c.

All bids must be accompanied by a guaranty, signed by the guarantors themselves, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid, or any part thereof, is accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract shall be executed, with two bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars each.

Names of guarantors.

Bidders must give their names in full, and also state their place of residence and business.

They must be present at the opening of the proposals, and be fully prepared with their sureties to sign immediately the contract and bond. Evidence must be shown of the entire responsibility of each surety. Any informality will be the cause of the entire rejection of the proposal; and any one who is not a genuine bid, made in perfect good faith, will subject the person making it and the guarantors to the extreme penalty of the law.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement attached to it.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.

Payments to be monthly, as such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

FRANCIS E. BERRIER,
Brevet-Major U. S. A.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Feb. 14, 1866.

TO STONE-BLOCK PAVERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid is offered, the name of bidder and the date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, 1866, at which hour they will be publicly opened, for the construction of stone-block pavements in the following streets, to wit

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Celebration of Washington's Birthday—Parades, Drills, Balls and Receptions—Miscellaneous Items.

Next Thursday being the one hundred and thirty-fourth anniversary of the birth of WASHINGTON, and the occasion being one on which our citizen soldiery are wont to parade, the inquiry naturally suggests itself as to what preparations are being made on the part of the National Guard for the proper observance of the day. The events of the past five years, with rapid and unceasing change, seem to have dampened the ardor which aforetime marked the celebration of this holiday. Upon due inquiry in the proper quarter we are told that the National Guard are not likely to make any united demonstration, as only a few isolated commands appear to be willing to turn out.

Orders have been issued by Cols. HULL and BENDIX for the parade of their respective commands, the Third and Fourth Veterans. Both of these regiments are new organizations, and will make their first public appearance under arms on the 22d. The Third will wear the uniform worn by the Tenth New-York Volunteers (National Zouaves) during their two years of arduous service in the ranks of the Army of the Potomac, and while stationed at Fortress Monroe. Col. BENDIX, who went out in command of a German Rifle Regiment was, on the resignation of Col. MCCREARY, in 1861, transferred from the Seventh to the Tenth, remaining with the Zouaves until they were mustered out, in May, 1863. All of the men now members of the Third Regiment National Guard Veterans are entitled to the service chevron, having honorably served in some one of the many heroic commands placed in the field by the Empire State. The Fourth Regiment Veteran Zouaves will appear in the fall uniform worn with such distinction by the "Old Fifth New-York," during the first two years of the war, and as they will parade with full ranks in the bright and dashing Zouave dress, we predict for them a hearty reception at the hands of our citizens. Like the Third this regiment is composed of young men who have had hard knocks, and roughed it considerably in the service of Uncle Sam. The commanding officer of the Fourth will be favorably remembered as Major of the Fifth New-York, and subsequently Lieutenant-Colonel. The officers of the regiment have all seen service during the war in the regular and volunteer service.

The special reason for the parade of these two new regiments is to afford an opportunity for the presentation of a stand of colors to the Fourth Zouaves, and we are glad that these veteran organizations have already shown their appreciation of the importance and honorable trust of which these regimental banners are the emblems. On the battle-field a regiment losing its colors through negligence or cowardice, is always considered dishonored until the stain is wiped out by some redeeming feat of arms, and we all know the stigma which invariably attached to any command that lost its colors during the recent war, and the long time which elapsed before the memory of such a misfortune was effaced. Heretofore the practice of receiving a new stand of colors from the State by express nicely packed up, has too often been the rule. Let us see in the future that militia regiments appreciate the gift of a stand of colors at their true value, and not as so much silk and embroidery. We regret not being able to publish all of the orders issued for this parade of such regiments intending to turn out next Thursday. The Adjutant of the Fourth Regiment being the only one to forward us a copy. We publish it for the information of those concerned:

HEADQUARTERS VETERAN ZOUAVES,
FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. N. G.,
NEW YORK, Feb. 13, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 2—This Regiment will parade on the 22d day of February, 1866, in full uniform, in commemoration of the 134th Anniversary of Washington's birthday.

Regimental line will be formed at 10 A. M., on Washington Square, right resting on University Place.

Field and Staff will report, mounted, at the Colonel's Quarters, at 9.30 A. M.

The Non-Commissioned Staff, Band and Field Music will report to the Adjutant, at the Headquarters, 9.45 A. M.

In pursuance of orders from Headquarters, Inspector General's Office, this Regiment will be inspected on the 22d day of February, at the State Arsenal, at 11 A. M.

By order of Colonel HARMON D. HULL.

R. W. LEONARD, Adjutant.

We understand that after the regimental line is formed, the regiment will proceed to the State arsenal, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, where they will be received by the Third New-York (veterans), Colonel BENDIX. After which, General ASPINWALL, on behalf of the State, will present the stand of colors. After the reception of the colors the Fourth Regiment, in conjunction with the Third, will proceed through Thirty-fourth-street to Fifth-avenue; down Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street; through Fourteenth-street to Union Square, passing Washington Monument; thence down Broadway to the City Hall, where they will pay the customary salute to the Mayor; thence up Broadway to the Armory, at No. 596 Broadway. The Third Regiment will then continue on the march as far as Twenty-third-street, where they are to be dismissed.

The Eleventh regiment, Col. J. MAIDHOF commanding, will make a parade on Thursday, the regimental line being ordered to be formed in Second-avenue, at 1:30 P. M. No other parades are announced. The National colors will be displayed, as usual, at the several armories.

BALLS DURING THE WEEK.

On Thursday evening, in lieu of a parade, the Eighth Regiment, Col. J. M. VARIAN, formerly known as the Seventh Regiment Gwyn's, will hold their Seventh Annual Reception at the Academy of Music. We understand that extensive arrangements are in process to make the affair such as will honor appropriately this great day in the country's history. The decorations by MAXIMILIAN will be of a superior character, and suitable to the occasion. This feature of the reception it is proposed shall be equal in military display and beauty to anything heretofore attempted at the Academy. Invitations have been sent to Gen. GRANT and Staff, Gov. FENTON and Staff, Gen. HOOKER and Staff, Mayor HOFFMAN, Gen. SANDFORD, Gen. HALL, and all the field officers of the First Division. A special meeting of the Board of Officers will be held at the Armory on Wednesday evening, to arrange the final preliminaries for the occasion.

The Ninety-sixty Regiment will also celebrate the occasion by their annual ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms.

To-morrow evening Company E, Seventy-first Regiment, will give a ball at Irving Hall, and great preparations have been made for the successful carrying out of the programme.

DRILLS.

The Seventy-first Regiment, American Guard, purpose celebrating WASHINGTON'S Birthday by giving a promenade concert on Thursday evening, to the friends of the regiment at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street. They will also improve the occasion by having a batallion drill, the regimental line to be formed at 8 o'clock precisely. Prof. DOWNING has prepared a novel programme for the concert.

The left wing of the Twenty-second Regiment (Union Guard) will hold their regular fortnightly drill next Friday evening, the 23d inst., at the regimental armory in Fourteenth-street. Companies A, B, F, and I form the left wing. Major TOWNSEND will exercise the command. The right wing, consisting of Companies H, C, G, and D, was drilled last Friday, Lieut.-Col. GEO. B. POST in command. After being evened off the wing was formed into four commands of sixteen files front. The usual routine of battalion manœuvrents was observed, omitting the loadings and firings. Considerable prominence was given to the movement of forming double column at half distance, it being repeated several times, both in quick and double quick time. Notwithstanding the cold weather the consecutive movements were well executed, and the appearance of the command was creditable.

The Twelfth Regiment held wing drills at the State Arsenal during the past week, that of the right wing occurring on Tuesday evening, and that of the left wing on Wednesday evening, the 14th instant. The attendance was fair.

The commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Eighth Regiment were drilled by Col. VARIAN at the Regimental Armory over Centre Market on Friday evening last.

A meeting for drill and inspection of the commissioned officers of the Ninety-fifth Regiment will take place at the Armory, Thirteenth-street, this evening, at 7:30 o'clock P. M.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

An election to fill the vacancy in the Captaincy of Company A of the Twenty-second Regiment, caused by the promotion of Capt. TOWNSEND to the position of Major, took place at the Armory on Friday evening, Col. Cox presiding, and resulted in the election of Lieut. G. W. WINGATE (Lieut. FRANKLIN having declined being a candidate) on the first ballot, by a large majority. Lieut. WINGATE, in thanking the Company for the honor of the election, stated that he did not feel prepared to accept or decline it, and would take a few days to consider. Lieut. WINGATE is Secretary of the Board of Officers of the regiment, and the author of the pamphlet describing the movements of the regiment in 1863, entitled *The Last Campaign of the Twenty-second Regiment*.

Company A, Fifty-second Regiment, held an election on Monday evening last, for Second-Lieutenant, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of LEONARD C. BOND. The election took place at the Regimental Armory in Fulton-avenue, in Brooklyn, when First Sergt. RICHARD A. VAN BUREN was unanimously chosen to fill the position. Ex-Lieut. BOND was afterward made an honorary member, in token of his able and devoted services for the advancement of the company's welfare.

Messrs. HENRY ROSEBROOK and HENRY BARD were on Monday evening last elected Second Lieutenants in Troop K, First Regiment of Cavalry. The election was held at the Assembly Rooms, and the affair was a very pleasant one. The First Cavalry is a fine command.

In the Eighth Regiment, JOHN P. DURYEE has been appointed Adjutant, *vice* GRAHAM, resigned; and JOHN ANGUS made Sergeant Standard-Bearer.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT PROMENADE CONCERT.

The eighth promenade concert of the present season came off on Saturday evening, the 17th inst. The attendance was greater than is usually the case, and the night being fine, the display of feminine toilet es was beautif l. The following admirable program me formed the entertainment for the occasion: "Prussian Landwher," march; song, "Triebe, Triebe, Schifflein, Schnelle;" polka, "Rumoristen;" The Victory Grand March; aria from "Linda Chamounix;" "O luce quest anima;" "Champagne Galop;" "Aspirations" Mazurka; overture to "Gustav," (le Bal Masque;) quadrille, "Ireland;" aria from "Das Nachtlager;" waltz, "Immortellen;" march, "Errinerung an Glatz."

MISCELLANEOUS.

By General Orders No. 1, issued from the headquarters of the Third Cavalry, a court-martial is to convene at the Regimental Armory, on Twenty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, on Wednesday evening next, 21st. Lieut.-Col. LUDWIG is appointed to preside.

During the evening of Thursday, Brig.-Gen. LLOYD ASPINWALL will receive the field, staff and line officers of the Fourth Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., at his residence, No. 101 East Tenth-street.

Capt. GRAMZ, commanding Company M, Twenty-second Regiment, was recently presented with a very handsome dress sword, by his Company, as a mark of their esteem and in appreciation of the motives that actuated his refusal of the position of lieutenant-colonel, to which he had been elected by his brother officers. The sword cost $100, and were manufactured expressly for the Company.

An election to fill the office of Colonel in the Sixth Regiment, Second Brigade, and First Division of the National Guard of this State, which has become vacant by the resignation of Col. JOEL W. MASON, will take place at the Regimental Armory, over Centre Market, Tuesday, Feb. 20, inst., at 8 P. M.

WINTER SPORT ON THE HUDSON,

An Expedition to Albany by the Poughkeepsie Iceboat Fleet—The Trip Up and Return—Incidents of the Excursion.

The long-talked-of and much-thought-of iceboat expedition to Albany from Poughkeepsie has been accomplished, and it was in every way a satisfactory one, if we may, perhaps, except speed. Iceboats have of late years become numerous, there being over one hundred of them on the Hudson River at the present time. The most of these are roughly-built, uncouth-looking craft. At Poughkeepsie, however, can be seen iceboats *par excellence*. Here over $10,000 have already been expended on these vessels in endeavoring to bring them to perfection, which feat has been nearly accomplished by Mr. AARON INNIS in the construction of his new and beautiful iceboat, the *Hase*.

THE WEATHER.

The weather on Friday last was all that could be desired, and the ice was in first-rate condition, inducing the Commodore of the Poughkeepsie Iceboat Squadron to signal to the vessels of the fleet to get up and sail. Three vessels responded—the *Minnehaha*, *Snow Flake* and *Haze*, the owners of the other vessels being absent.

THE START.

As soon as all sails were set, the vessels were put head to the wind, their sails flapping vigorously, while the Commanders went ashore for orders, from the Commodore, which orders were to the effect that all should start immediately for Albany, stopping at Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Athens and Hudson. At 10 A. M., the *Minnehaha*, owned and sailed by T. V. JOHNSTON, carrying a few invited guests, bore away before the wind and took the advance. She was followed some time after by the *Snow Flake*, owned and sailed by Mr. THOMAS PARISH. This vessel also carried a few invited guests, including the Commodore of the fleet, O. H. BOOTH—his vessel, the *Resolute*, being left behind. The *Haze*, owned and sailed by Mr. AARON INNI, sailed last, also carrying invited guests.

THE CONDITION OF THE ICE.

The condition of the ice as we have said was excellent, and had the wind been "on the beam" instead of "aft" the time made would have been glorious. All the way from Poughkeepsie to Hudson the river is covered with one continuous sheet of smooth glassy ice, and as the trim little vessels ran before the wind the crinkling sound of their runners and the whistling of old Boreas through the cordage mingled joyously with the shouts of the occupants. There was no need of a "look-out" man to shout "humps to the starboard," the whole course for forty miles or more being unobstructed.

AT RHINEBECK.

The running time to Rhinebeck was not extraordinary, it occupying over half an hour in consequence of the wind not being "on the beam" as stated above. At that place the excursionists went ashore and regaled themselves with refreshments, while the crowd about the hotel and depot talked "iceboat" and lightning. Leaving Rhinebeck not much time was consumed in getting to Tivoli when another stop was made. From there it was resolved to go direct to Athens, opposite Hudson, all getting in at that point in good season, the *Minnehaha* in advance.

AT ATHENS.

Here were the headquarters of the Athens Iceboat Association, and as the Poughkeepsie boats "hove to" the members of that organization came out and greeted the Poughkeepsians warmly, taking them ashore and comforting them with all sorts of refreshments.

AT HUDSON.

After the "iceboat talk" was finished the entire party crossed the river to Hudson, where the excursionists were provided with quarters at the Worth House, their vessels in the meantime lying on the ice with sails down, there to remain until morning.

OFF AGAIN.

The next morning (Saturday) the fleet again got under way and entered into a good scrub race for Albany, the *Minnehaha* leading off, followed closely by the *Haze* and *Snow Flake*. The excitement on the three vessels was intense, each striving to reach the Sturgeon City first.

AN ACCIDENT.

When within eight miles of Albany the *Snow Flake* ran on to some loose ice on the "flats" and broke through, the concussion bringing her suddenly to a stand still. A little further on the steering apparatus of the *Haze* became disarranged, and she too was compelled to stop.

THE MINNEHAHA RETURNS.

The helmsman of the *Minnehaha* seeing the state of affairs "put down stick," and running back came up alongside of the disabled crafts, giving them all the assistance possible, after which all got away again, the *Minnehaha* reaching Albany first, followed closely by the other two boats.

AT ALBANY.

The reception at Albany was all that could be desired. The members of the Beaverwyck Club took the Poughkeepsians in hand, and never were boys better received before. The President and Secretary, Messrs. HUMPHREY and WEED, did all in their power to render the brief stay of the voyagers a pleasant one.

THE RETURN.

The excursionists set out to return at 8 P. M. They were escorted to their boats by a large number of prominent Albanians, and after being towed about one mile over rough ice the parting words were spoken, and with a lively breeze the vessels got away with lightning speed, and in a few moments Albany was invisible.

THE SPEED.

The speed obtained was not extraordinary on account of the unfavorableness of the wind. The running time to Albany from Poughkeepsie was a little short of two and a half hours. The run from Athens to Coxsackie, nine miles, was made in seven minutes. The expedition was a novel one, and those who participated in it will have something to talk about for a month.

Since writing the above I learn that while the *Haze* was dashing along, at the rate of more than a mile a minute, when opposite Castleton, coming down, the gale was so heavy that her spar was carried away, completely disabling her, but not injuring any of the excursionists. The *Snow Flake* being but half a mile astern, sailed up alongside of the wreck, and taking the *Haze* in tow proceeded to Stuyvesant, where the adventurers took the cars of the Hudson River Railroad for home, leaving the vessels to be brought down to-morrow.

The *Minnehaha* also met with an accident just below Albany by the breaking of her runner-plank.

The entire party composing the expedition reached Poughkeepsie this morning.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

A celebration will be given under the auspices of this order at the American Academy of Music, Philadelphia, on Thursday the 22d inst. at 12 o'clock M., for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home. An oration will be delivered by Major General JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN of Maine, late commanding First Division Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac, and a poem by Lieut. Col. CHARLES G. HALPINE, late Assistant Adjutant General U. S. V., and Chief of Staff Department of the South. A commandery of this order has been started in this city under the most favorable auspices a list of the officers of which we published last week.

This Order is to be composed principally of those who have been officers in any arm of the United States service during the present rebellion, who will constitute the companies of the first class. There are, however, companies of the second and third class of whom we will not at present speak. We quote the following article from the constitution of the Order, which will show its objects:

"The objects of this Order shall be to perpetuate the memories and associations of the present war; to strengthen the ties of fraternal fellowship and sympathy which predominantly exist between companions in arms; to advance the best interests individually and collectively, of the brave associated together as members of the order, and to extend all possible relief to their widows and children; to protect the rights and liberties of American citizenship, and to maintain national honor, union and independence." In order to become a member of the Order it is necessary to show that the applicant has actually served in the army or navy or marines during the war, and if not now in the service an honorable discharge from the same. At a meeting of Commandary No. 1, State of New-York, held on the 14th inst., the following named gentlemen, having been duly reported upon favorably by the committee, were duly elected companions of the order:

Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. Butterfield, Colonel Fifth United States Infantry; Brevet Col. J. Ford Rent, Captain Third United States Infantry; Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. V. Dayton, Colonel Nineteenth Veteran Reserve Corps; Capt. J. N. Worden, United States Navy; Capt. C. B. P. Rogers, United States Navy; Capt. Daniel Ammen, United States Navy; Commodore John Rogers, United States Navy; Col. J. M. Davies, late United States Volunteers; Brevet Maj.-Gen. T. A. Davies, late United States Volunteers; Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Hunt Spencer, late United States Volunteers; Maj. Fowler Prentice, late United States Volunteers; Brig.-Gen. Molineux, late United States Volunteers; Maj.-Gen. J. A. Dix, late United States Volunteers; Brig.-Gen. G. W. Cullum, United States Army; Lieut. Lloyd, Fendall, late United States Navy; Lieut. Frederic Post, United States Marines; Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. H. Ball, Twelfth Veteran Reserve Corps; Commodore Ringold, United States Navy; Brevet Major John Hamilton, Cap ain Third United States Artillery; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Loomis Langdon, Captain First United States Artillery; Brevet Major-General R. B. Jackson, Brevet Colonel United States Army, Captain First United States Artillery; Brevet Captain Joseph Sanger, Captain First United States Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel Tripler, United States Army; Major John W. Farley, late United states Volunteers; Captain William Ramsay, late A. A. G., United States Volunteers; Captain Walter Collins, Eighth United States Veteran Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Meredith Clymer, late Medical Director Department of the South.

All communications concerning the order will be addressed to either Captain WM. H. E. CHURCH, Treasurer, *Army and Navy Journal* office, or Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. SLIPPER, Correspondent, Box No. 3,201, New-York Post-office.

CHAS. G. HALPINE, Recorder.

CHURCH ANNIVERSARY.

The 25th Birthday of the Old Norfolk-street Church—Interesting Services—Discourse by Rev. Dr. Armitage.

The church and congregation which worship in the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church, on Forty-sixth-street, yesterday commemorated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their existence with most interesting and appropriate services. The commodious edifice was crowded at the morning service, which commenced at 10:30 o'clock. After the preliminary songs and prayer, the following hymn of gratitude, written for the occasion, by Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE, was sung with great feeling by the congregation:

Lord, thou hast made, through love divine,
This church like the fruitful vine;
Strong in thy might, each vigorous shoot
Is nourished from a heavenly root;
While far and wide, o'er many a wall,
Its pure and purple clusters fall.

Twenty-five years, from grace to grace,
This vineyard in Thy Lord's place
Hath grown, refreshing all the scene
With leaves of knowledge, bright and green;
Blossoming into a large increase;
And fruits of holiness and peace.

Thy love we meet beneath its shade,
With none to make our souls afraid;
Lord, while we own this holy tree
Draws all its vital sap from Thee,
Still water the fresh plant we pray
To tend and dress it day by day.

Then, Holy Spirit, still effuse
On every branch refreshing dews;
O Son of Righteousness! still shine
With gracious beams that grow and rise,
Grant us its increase to behold
A hundred,—yea, a thousand fold.

THE SERMON.

Dr. ARMITAGE then delivered a very solemn and deeply affecting discourse from Revelations 1, 19, in which he drew an analogy between the seven golden candlesticks of the temple, the care and attention bestowed upon them, and the uses to which they were put, and the church over which for eighteen years he has presided. After that he proceeded with a historical narrative of the rise and progress of the church, as follows:

I will now give you a brief sketch of the rise and progress of this body. It was organised as the Norfolk-street Baptist Church, and under the pastoral care of Rev. GEO. BENEDICT, it was publicly recognized by the churches of the denomination on the 18th of February, 1841. It was not the child of a public ecclesiastical baptism; for it was the mature expression of it, "our heavenly Father has vouchsafed to bless us, and to increase us with men as a flock, insomuch that our place of worship has become too strait for us. The providence of God seems evidently to say, 'enlarge the border of thy tent; lengthen thy cords and strengthen thy stakes.'" With these words he left the church that he had long served, "to extend the cause of God in this City," by planting a new church. In keeping with this spirit of aggression, the church, at its first regular church meeting held Feb. 22, 1841, "unanimously" "resolved that a protracted meeting be commenced in the first Sabbath in the month of March, and that Bro. BENEDICT be requested to invite Bro. SWAN to come and assist in the same." On that first Sabbath in March the first two converts were baptized into the fellowship of the church, and from that time the spirit of God was poured out upon the church and during the first year 44 were buried in the waters of Gospel baptism. The church edifice then occupied had been purchased of another congregation, and was located at the corner of Broome and Norfolk streets. There crowds listened to Mr. BENEDICT with breathless interest, and God crowned his heavenly message with wonderful success. On the 9th of July, 1843, after a remarkable ministry of more than seven years in this pastorate, his vigorous frame had become so much broken that he was compelled to resign his charge, and on the 26th of October, in the same year, he died in sorrow.

I knew him but about four months before his death, but saw him almost daily in the sick room during that time. The impressions of his general character and spirit are indelibly fixed on my mind. They are among the most lovely as well as the most lasting impressions in life. He was a beautiful and commanding. His countenance beamed with kindness, friendship, justice and compassion. And he possessed these graces, together with a sound judgment and a clear and solid mind. I never heard him preach; but if in religion as in nature that is the best tree which bears the most and best fruit, then he must have been among the best of preachers. You will find the fruits of his ministry among men of strong minds—men of influence and standing, as well as in the more humble walks of life. It is said that his preaching was attended with a subdued fervor, and often with a flood of pathos which made every word felt. In his long and painful illness he displayed an unusual ripeness for heaven. More than once he threw his arms around my neck, perfectly overwhelmed with a sense of the love of God. He would weep in ecstacies and gaze heavenward with astonishment, until his soul would break out in loud and triumphant praise. At the time I saw him on the morning of the Sabbath before he died. Immediately upon entering his room he stretched out his hand, and with a peculiarly heavenly smile said, in an almost inaudible whisper, "Oh, my dear brother, how much disappointed I am this morning! I thought to have spent the Sabbath in glory but I am here yet. I know not why my Father keeps me here. But it is all right." I replied, "We are all delighted to have you with us one Sabbath more. I fear, however, that by sunset you will be gone. What is the last message that I shall bear from you to your loving flock?" In a moment his eyes filled with tears, and he answered in rapid, broken sentences, "Tell them Christ is precious. Tell them I love them. Tell them to love one another. Tell them all my trust is in the blood and righteousness of Jesus. I am a poor sinner saved by grace. Here is my strength still." But when he had recovered from the exhaustion he added, "Tell them that the doctrines which I have preached sustain my soul now, and I die in peace." I suggested that the church would expect a funeral sermon, and that he might have a choice of a text. He replied, "Yes, I suppose they will. But oh! when you preach my funeral sermon, preach Christ to them. Do not preach Geo. Benedict. He is the chief of sinners. They have heard nothing but Christ from me, although it has been in much weakness. I believe you will preach nothing else to them. I know not that one passage of scripture is more precious than another. But if I have any preference, it is for that beautiful passage of Paul's—"And I, brethren, when I came to you, came not with excellency of speech or wisdom, declaring unto you the testimony of God; for I determined not to know anything among you, save Jesus Christ and him crucified." After this all present bowed in prayer. The room seemed like the anti-chamber of Heaven; and on that holy Sabbath morning the only two pastors this church has had parted, as Elijah and Elisha parted at the very side of the burning chariot—the one to feed the lamps of the temple below, and the other to bask in the glory of the Temple which hath no need of the candle, nor of the sun, for the Lord God, the Lamb, is the light of it.

On the evening of the 19th of June, 1843, at the last church meeting which the first pastor attended, immediately after the acceptance of his own resignation, he requested the church to invite the second pastor to fill the vacancy. This was done "unanimously." The next morning this call was submitted by GEO. H. ANDREWS, Esq., (now Senator ANDREWS, of this State) and the Church Clerk, and it was "promptly accepted," as their report says, so that in twenty-five years the church has not been pastorless for twenty-four hours.

One week before this call was extended, the meeting-house in Norfolk-street had been destroyed by fire. I had the pleasure of preaching in it on Sabbath, the 11th of June, three times. On the 12th it was destroyed. On the 1st of July, 1843, I assumed the pastoral labor in the lecture-room of the Rutgers Institute, which its trustees had put at the service of the congregation. There we worshipped for about a year, or till our new lecture-room was completed. The old site on the corner of Broome and Norfolk streets had been disposed of, and a much larger and more elegant structure had been erected in Norfolk-street, between Broome and Grand. There we worshipped from 1843 to 1850. For years the candle of the Lord shone brightly there. From time to time, it is true, there was not worthy of mention in store of the rich blessing that our Redeemer bestowed upon us. During those eleven years, seven hundred and seventy-three persons were united with the church, and 484 of them were by baptism. In 1850 the church resolved to change the location, and purchased the lots on which to erect a new meeting-house, after disposing of the house in Norfolk-street. Three of these lots were on the Fifth avenue, and two on Forty-sixth-street, immediately adjoining. We intended to build the main edifice on the avenue lots, and a lecture-room on the Forty-sixth-street lots. The lecture-room was built, and we commenced worship in it on the 20th of May, 1853. The same year gave birth to the great rebellion, and early in 1861 the contest was in full vigor. This church stood by the National Government in that fearful struggle. But we found it desirable, both as a matter of economy and of convenience and comfort, when the avenue became so great a thoroughfare to the Central Park, to change our plans for building; hence we sold the avenue lots, purchased two more in Forty-sixth-street, and built this commodious place of worship. Meanwhile we had changed our corporate name, by authority from the Supreme Court, from the Norfolk street Baptist Church to the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church, in order to hold property and do business legally; and because our deeds and other legal instruments are all executed under that title, as well as all our records, corporate and congregational, we retain the designation, although we are located one hundred feet from the avenue. And in good faith, there is nothing so very inappropriate in it, if you consider that the "Calvary," "Gethsemane," and "Mount Olivet" Churches, with others of fancy name, are some thousands of miles from those localities. Then we have "Plymouth Churches," a good day's journey from the true New-England blarney stone, besides "St. Paul's" and "St. Peter's" Churches, that—well, I would not like to say how far they are from the principles and practices of those blessed apostles—besides "All Souls'" and "All Saints'" Churches, that nineteen-twenties of all the souls and saints in the world never heard of; and "North" churches in the south end of the City, and "South" churches in the "north" end, and last of all, "Brick" churches, the elegant brown stone of which cost twice as much as the brick. So on the whole, as it would cost us considerable money and labor to change our name, and as our property is separated from the avenue lots by about the eighth of an inch in measurement, we might as well retain our name, and make the best of it.

But it is of vastly more importance that we cherish the old revival, Gospel-secking, Bible spirit that has marked our past history. Remember that we cannot live upon the past. True, that past has been glorious, under God, in its results. Since this church was organised you have received into its bosom 1,015 precious souls by baptism, 588 by letter, and 26 by experience, making, with the 321 who constituted it, 1,950 souls. What a blessed work! Of these you have excluded but 139; dropped, as persons who cannot be found, 179; while 50 out of these two classes have been restored to membership. Then you have dismissed to the fellowship of other churches the noble band of 900 disciples. Many of these are pillars in the churches all about us, whose loss would be severely felt; three or four of them are ministers of the gospel, of no mean name, who were converted among you; and one of them is in the University of Rochester preparing for the ministry. Forty-three of these brethren, dismissed by letter, went out from you to join the Sixth-street Baptist Church, a most useful body of Christians. Then 129 have gone out of your ranks directly to glory, and 683 from your present membership. This accounts for the whole 1,950.

But, brethren, look to the future more than to the past. You never had the strength that you have to-day. The City has grown between two and three solid miles since you were constituted. And if it grows as much during the next twenty-five years, you will be a down-town church again; for the same distance of growth will bring the body of the city to the other end of the Central Park. In that time you ought to be able to pay for your property here and plant two or three new churches around you. See to it that you mind the voice of your Master, who says, "Occupy till I come."

And now, my dear brethren, I am through. I have been your pastor nearly 18 years. You have been very kind to me. I thank you. Perhaps the best way of attesting my affection to you is to say that I desire to fill no other pulpit but this. Eighteen years of pastoral toil, suffering, fear, love, and success, have made the relation between us very tender. Many of you were children when I came to you. I have seen you graduate out of the Sabbath-school into the church, and become useful members of it. By the side of many of you I have knelt and prayed when you were seeking the Lord. Over five hundred of you these hands have baptized into Christ. Many of you I have married, visited in sickness and bereavement; buried your revered parents; nay, have buried some of your own precious children, or seen your own children and the children of others grow up round them. Out of the thirty Baptist Churches in this city, I find myself the only one left in the same pulpit, without change, of all who filled those pulpits when I became your pastor. Duncan Dunbar, Leonard G. Marsh, Spencer H. Cone, David Bellamy, Luke Barker, Elijah Tucker and Jacob Brower have all gone to their rest; and all the other pastors to other fields of labor, or to private life, excepting Dr. DOWLING, who has returned to his old field, after some years of absence. But God has spared me in good health, to greet dear old faces to-day. New and noble men fill their places in these pulpits, and new and noble men fill the places of many who have been removed from out our church. We have had a united people, not a jar among us. Few pastors can say as I can truly say, that there is not one person in the church that has ever spoken to me an unkind word, or done to me an unkind act, so far as I know. With one heart, then, we welcome you to this reunion. We shall never have such another. Like it on earth. Brethren and old friends, welcome to our new home. Welcome to our new membership. And above all, welcome to share with us the blessing of Him who still walks among the golden.

The audience was sympathetic to a degree, and during the eloquent and feeling eulogy upon the first pastor very many were in tears.

At the conclusion of the sermon, the senior deacon, CHAS. T. GOODWIN, gave a financial sketch of the church from its starting to the present time, showing that if its effects were sold and its debts paid, there would be the cheerful balance of $75,000. A movement was then inaugurated for the erection of a pastorage, toward which two subscriptions of $1,000 each were made, with others of less amount. The services closed with a hymn by Mrs. LYDIA BAXTER and a benediction, after which those from abroad partook of a bountiful collation prepared by the ladies of the church in an adjoining room.

In the afternoon there was a meeting of "reunion and conference," and in the evening the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Sunday-School was held, at which singing by the school and addresses by Superintendents J. A. WYCKOFF and CHAS. T. GOODWIN preceded the collection and benediction. The occasion was a memorable one, and the results cannot fail to be of the happiest character. To the Sexton of the church, Mr. LEEDS, we are indebted for courtesies and facilities in the discharge of our duty at the church.

ORDINATION AT THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

Imposition of Hands by Bishops Potter and Gregg, and Rev. Drs. McVickar, S. H. Tyng, Jr., and Johnson—Sermon by Bishop Gregg.

Yesterday morning, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street, Rev. Deacon VAN WAGNER and Rev. WILLIAM DIMOND were ordained to the priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The house was well filled by the congregation which worships at the Holy Trinity, and within the chancel were several distinguished clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal faith; among them Rev. Bishops HORATIO POTTER and GREGG, and Rev. Dr. JOHN MCVICKAR, the oldest presbyter of the diocese.

After Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., had read the morning service prescribed for the eighteenth day of the month, Bishop GREGG delivered an interesting discourse, taking his text from the Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Philippians, i, xxvii.:

"Only let your conversation be as becometh the Gospel of Christ; that whether I come and see you, or else be absent, I may hear of your affairs, that ye stand fast in one spirit, with one mind striving together for the faith of the Gospel."

Bishop GREGG said that the language of the text was deeply interesting. The writer had at one time been the relentless persecutor of the earliest followers of Christ; but the teachings of the Great Mediator had wrought a change in his heart, and made Paul, the persecutor, a preacher of the Gospel who wished to join in the joys and share the woes of the disciples of Christ, and in the personal utterances of the Apostle we behold that brotherhood of feeling which Christianity was designed to effect. There is more in man than appears on the surface; there are other bonds than those of flesh and blood, and it is the mission of Christianity to cement these unseen bonds between man and his fellow-man until the race shall be united in one great brotherhood. One relation of Paul to the Phillippians, with whom he sympathized and whom he admonished, was that of pastor and people, and hence his counsel was an appropriate topic at the present time. The reverend speaker here reverted to the early history of the Church, and traced in its wonderful progress down to the nineteenth century. He said that as there was but one Great Mediator between God and man, and as in all time there had been bishops and priests to teach the multitudes, so it seems needful that there should still be a mediator for every Christian flock, to minister unto the needy in spiritual things, else personal enthusiasm or personal ambition may sap the foundations of the Church; and it is necessary that those who undertake the pastoral labor should be duly commissioned, and each ordained to the special work for which he is best fitted. To administer the Word and the sacraments is a vast and holy work, requiring talents and sacrifices, righteousness and patience, the overcoming of prejudices and preferences, and, above all, the cultivation of the spirit of reconciliation; and while it is the duty of the pastor thus to sacrifice and overcome the ends that he may strive successfully for the faith of the Gospel, it is also the duty of his people to yield him support and comfort; and they are to cooperate in the good work, and to contribute of their worldly goods to the support of the ministry. In closing, the Reverend Bishop exhorted the two candidates for the orders of the priesthood to let their conversation be as becometh the Gospel of Christ, and strive with their people for the faith of the Gospel.

After the sermon, to which the vast audience listened with profound attention, the Rev. Bishop POTTER read the usual Ordination Service of the Protestant Episcopal Church as laid down in the Liturgy, the imposition of hands was performed by the clergy present, secret prayers for the successful Christian mission of the candidates were made by the congregation, and at the conclusion of this impressive ceremony the usual collection was taken up for the poor.

Fire on Staten Island.

Early yesterday morning a fire broke out in the Staten Island *Journal* office, in the top story of the building known as Van Riper's, corner Bay and Canal streets, Stapleton. The firemen were promptly on hand, and succeeded in saving the building. A great deal of the printing material was damaged. The four "forms" of the paper, which were "unlocked" on the "stone," presented a fearful sight for a printer. The two stories beneath escaped, with the exception of being pretty well drenched with water. The grocery store of VAN RIPER & CO., on the first floor, was the most damaged by water. Mr. HULL, the proprietor of the *Journal*, was in New-York over Saturday night. In conversation with some gentlemen on Sunday afternoon, he said that before coming down he went to take a look at the remains of 444 Broadway, little expecting to witness on the island a scene of the same nature at his own expense. Loss is fully covered by insurance, except in the case of Mr. HULL.

The Lower Depths of New-York—Sermon by Rev. Peter Stryker.

A sermon was delivered last evening at the Reformed Dutch Church, in Thirty-fourth-street, by Rev. PETER STRYKER, on the condition of the poorer classes in New-York. The reverend gentleman selected as his text the 11th and 12th verses of the fifth chapter of Ephesians:

And have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them.

For it is a shame even to speak of those things which are done of them in secret.

The preacher, after referring to the abominations practiced by the ancients, and by some Eastern nations at the present day, said that unfortunately they could be paralleled among the most refined cities of the world in this, the nineteenth century. He had, he said, been recently invited by a gentleman connected with the Police Department to make with him a tour into the lower depths of New-York. He would not mention exactly the places visited, nor would he shock their ears by attempting to describe minutely the scenes he had witnessed. He had first visited the cheap lodging-houses in one of the lower wards, where poor houseless creatures obtained a shelter for ten or fifteen cents a night, and there he had found a dozen or more persons huddled into one room—of both sexes, and of all ages, some of them suffering from loathsome diseases, and all disgustingly dirty. The reverend gentleman then described the low drinking houses to which this class of the community resort, and the dreadful poison sold over their bars by the name of gin and brandy, a single glass of which was enough to prostrate the strongest man. The dance-houses were also referred to, and the preacher then spoke of the tenement-houses, and the frightful condition in which many of them were in regard to light and ventilation. One, he said, not larger than the building in which his congregation were now assembled, contained, he was assured by the police, four hundred families. He supposed at first that this was a mistake, and that persons were meant, but he ascertained subsequently that the first statement was correct. Of the condition of the persons living in these places it was, he said, unnecessary to speak. The fetid odor emanating from the rooms and stairways was sufficient to nauseate the strongest stomach, and even the children preferred, in the bitterest weather, to linger round the doorways, where a breath of fresh air could be procured, to stifling in the rooms above.

The subject of prostitution he said must be touched upon, even if he offended some by doing so. There were in this city ten thousand women who led a life of shame. Five millions of dollars were